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A CAPITALIST VIEW.

CHANGES THAT ARE TAKING PLACE IN THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

Bernstein's Favor from the Government and the Result of It—Bona Fide Socialists Ready to Stand by the Party.

The below article is from the special Berlin correspondent of the New York "Evening Post," and appeared in the Post's issue of the 25th instant. It is reproduced here because it gives a fairly correct picture of events that are imminent in the camp of the German Social Democratic party. The high opinion the writer expresses for traitor-deserter Bernstein, is obviously an interested opinion intended to give a character to a person from whom capitalism expects aid. It is unnecessary to point out these misstatements in the article, they point out themselves. A number of other inaccuracies of more or less weight are likewise obvious. The value of the article lies in its photography of the trend of events in Germany. These may be summed up thus: The capitalist class, with its chicane methods in politics as in business, is in a struggle with the feudal method; the capitalist method, with which we here in America are so well acquainted, of seeking to disrupt the Labor Movement by corruption, has prevailed as instanced in the introduction of Bernstein into the field. And finally the German Socialists are now facing a problem that the Socialists of Amrica have for sometime grappled with. The purification and reorganizing of the Socialist forces of Germany, as has been done in America, is an event sure to come in the immediate future. The "phantasmagoria of the Marx extremists" is to be monkeyed with in Germany as little as in America. Therefore there is an S. L. P. here, and there will be an S.L.P. there. The Kautskys will be whipped out or whipped in line.

* * *

BERLIN, July 4.—By far the largest political party in Germany, numerically considered, is the Socialist. Election after election it has sent increasing numbers of delegates to the Reichstag, and if the Governments of the different States did not have election laws which, built on the plutocratic system, yield entirely different results on election day from what the number of electors alone would produce; and if the whole of Germany had not been "gerrymandered" in a most unfair way, in order to keep the old political parties—or, as they love to call themselves, the "ordnungerhaltenden" (order-maintaining) parties—in power, the Socialists would be by far the largest single party in the Reichstag (over one-fourth of the whole), in the Prussian Diet, and in nearly every other legislating body of the different German States.

But as it is, the Socialists form a very large and compact body in the Reichstag, and have able representatives in a large number of the leading communal corporations, like Berlin, Leipsic, Koenigsberg, Cologne, etc., as well as in the provincial chambers and other influential bodies. Their influence, both in the purely political field and still more in the economic one, has been felt more and more strongly, and a great number of beneficial measures, especially in the industrial pursuits, have been owing to them and their press, directly or indirectly. That the Socialist party in Germany has been undergoing a "Mauserungs" or "moulting" process for years is a fact which has been plain to everybody but the wilfully blind here. At their party conventions this fact was made evident to the world when, time after time, during the past seven years, the "extremists," the undaunted pupils of Engels and Marx were voted down, and the majority speakers openly preached, with vociferous applause, the doctrine of reaching out for the attainable.

MODERN SOCIALISM.

Since this futile law of repression—one of Bismarck's worst mistakes—was abolished, the Socialist party of Germany has developed in a different direction. They have grown enormously in numbers. Socialist literature and the Socialist press have increased at the same rate. But the comparative liberty they have enjoyed of late, a liberty which put them under the common law and the Constitution of the empire, and which allowed them to remain in their homes, and to educate their children there, has had a contrary effect from what had been predicted. Instead of indulging in the dissemination of wild and blood-thirsty doctrines, Socialist teaching has become more and more reasonable. Many of their demands have been found just by men of all political parties, and in practice, Socialism in Germany has been, for a number of years past, taking the place of a radical labor party in other countries, while Liebknecht, Schloenlank, Auer, Bebel, Singer, Vollmar, have persisted in ventilating dogmas built logically on the writings and sayings of Lasalle, Marx, and Engels.

When Bernstein returned from his twenty years' expatriation, spent in London, the German Government had not renewed his "Steckbrief" (a demand upon all German authorities to arrest him wherever found), and that this probably purposeful omission was a shrewd move soon became visible. Bernstein has been recognized within the Socialist party as the intellectual successor of Engels and Marx, as the most scientific and keenest thinker on their side, and while an exile this opinion had become so firmly grounded among the masses that it can hardly be uprooted now. On his return, the Socialist press at first sang peans of joy. But a goodly part of this press has since changed its tune. For Bernstein has come out with a series of very strong pamphlets, in which he has demolished, one after the other, the strongest pillars upon which the whole Socialist structure, as a scientific, political, and economic system, rests—the dogma of the steadily advancing pauperization of the laboring masses; of a social cataclysm being bound to come; and of the unearned increment in the capitalists' incomes, etc., etc.—and there has been nobody within the Socialists ranks able to disprove his arguments and conclusons.

BERNSTEIN'S INFLUENCE.

A great howling and shouting and gnashing of teeth set in within the Socialist party, and still continues. The old irreconcilable leaders began to call for the ostracism of Bernstein. A campaign was opened against him, in which nearly all of the old-time leaders have joined. One of the most influential Socialist papers the "Tribuene" of Erfurt, a few days ago clearly proved that he had, seriatim, denied and tried to destroy all the essential theories upon which Socialism is founded, and demanded his removal from the party; and the central organ of German-speaking Socialism, the "Vorwaerts," which at first had rejoiced at his return, now mentions him disapprovingly.

But they all fear that Bernstein has the great mass of Socialism with him in this matter, and that if what the old leaders insist on, his forcible removal from the party, is attempted, it will be they who will be worsted. There are all sorts of indications of that. Still, a split in the party seems now certain in the near future, probably at the great party convention this autumn. Singer said as much, a few days ago, in a speech at Munich—he being the Chairman of the executive party management, and the shrewdness of the Socialist veterans appeared in his statement that if separation within the party was to come, and it seemed to him almost unavoidable, he would prefer to have a small army of resolute men with him on his side than a big conglomerate of men holding a variety of views. He thereby practically admits that his side of the Socialist house—the extreme and irredentist side—is the smaller. And this is probably quite true.

That these conditions are permanent and not of evanescent character is seen by every unbiassed and observant politician in Germany. But there are, on the other hand, many, even whole political parties who do not wish to see, and who, by keeping up the cry against the Socialists, except to reap political or personal advantages. It is an open secret, for example, that the Kaiser (and through him the Government) has not dared to break with the Conservative party, although often sorely tempted to do so, because his entourage has known how to impress him with the belief that the Socialist party as a whole is only kept from rising in a bloody revolution, in which his crown and all the institutions, political and religious, which he holds dear would be at stake, by the constant fear of an army absolutely devoted to him, the Kaiser; that to make any pact or compromise with the Socialist party would be worse than any humiliation the Conservative party may subject him to, and that such a thing, in fact, is out of the question for him.

THE KAISER'S BLINDNESS.

The Kaiser was greatly shocked, recently, when he read in the newspapers that a monarch as proud as himself, viz., Francis Joseph of Austria, met and conversed in friendly fashion with the Austrian Socialist leader, Pernerstorffer and that his brother-in-law, Grand Duke Ernest Ludwig of Hesse, did the same thing with a Hession Socialist leader. It is a great pity that the German Kaiser has been systematically poisoned in his mind against so many millions of his subjects—for the two and one-quarter millions Socialist electors at the last election stand for about fifteen millions of the population—as to reject all approach, even the slightest from that quarter. If it were possible to convince him of the real truth, viz., that the bulk of these German Socialists are good enough citizens, who make good soldiers, good taxpayers, the best and most intelligent of the mechanics, and of the industrial toilers whose handiwork has enriched the empire and made of it a great industrial and exporting country—that would be a great step forward in freeing him from his medieval shackles, from the tutelage and the almost exclusive influence of the reactionary classes in Germany, the "Younker" party, the mortgage-ridden and caste-proud manorial lords of the unprogressive eastern and northern Prussian provinces and give him a much firmer and broader hold upon his people than the army with its bayonets, an army, by the way, composed about forty per cent of young Socialists or sons of Socialists.

It was only a few years ago that the Kaiser referred to the Socialist party in Germany, the largest of any, as "eine Rotte Menschen, nicht werth den Namen Deutsche zu tragen." I wonder whether he still holds the same opinion. Those words were the cause of several hundred trials for lese majeste, each ending with a long sentence for the offended Socialist, who had, after all, merely retaliated. Those words did a great deal to perpetuate the dislike felt by the Socialists as a party against William II. But it will be strange if the Kaiser remains unchanged in his opinion regarding the Socialists, since he has changed it upon nearly every other subject under the sun half-a-dozen times or so during his reign.

S. P.

Latest Kangaroo-Social Democratic Lie Nailed.

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and Its English Poodle, "The Worker," Branded by Indignant Workingmen.

We, the employees of the Sprague Electric Company, who have taken part in the recent strike in this shop, read with much disgust and contempt the lying articles published in the New Yorker "Volkszeitung" and "The Worker," organs of the Social Democratic party, about the conduct of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance when in the recent strike.

We wish to affirm, that it is a lie that

1. "The electrical workers are bitter against the Alliance," or that they in any way have been "sold out by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

2. We brand as a lie the statement, that "the electrical workers had nothing to gain by the strike" or that "they came out in sympathy with the Alliance." They had as much to gain as the machinists. It was solidarity they felt, not sympathy.

3. We brand as a lie the statement that "the monies and provisions were handled by the S. T. & L. A. men." The reverse is true. The financial committee consisted of

John Doyle (non-union),
W. C. Goodwin (electrical worker),
Frank Adams (electrical worker),
Murray (non-union).

There was not an Alliance man on the finance committee.

4. Accordingly, the story that "an electrical worker was laughed at by the S. T. & L. A. men and told he had no claim for benefits, but could get all the charity he wanted," is a malicious lie out of the whole cloth.

5. We brand as a lie the statement that Hickey and Goordman "secretly visited the firm and then returned and declared the strike off." The whole committee, composed of fifteen men, representing all the departments and all the organizations visited the superintendent in a body at the request of the rank and file, said request being made at a mass meeting held in the morning.

6. We also brand as a lie the statement that the gain we have made is a fraud, because the machines have been speeded up. No change whatsoever has been made in the speed of the machinery.

7. We brand as a malicious falsehood the statement, that the "Alliance men made a good thing out of the strike." They were companions in our suffering and were equal sharers in our troubles; that was all they made.

8. We positively deny that any "order was given out by the firm not to discuss the strike or criticise the settlement either in the shop or outside on penalty of discharge." No such order was issued, or even a remote resemblance to it.

We affirm that we look with loathing and contempt upon the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and its dirty offspring, "The Worker," for its most cowardly attempt to malign Thomas A. Hickey and Jack Goordman of the Alliance. We know these men to have proved themselves able, honest and reliable during the recent strike.

Finally, we believe that if the stories about Alliance men scabbing it in New York cigar shops and machine shops (published in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and "The Worker") are as truthful as the latest Sprague story, they must be lies out of the whole cloth.

And further we recommend that every Sprague employee boycott the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and "The Worker," and that this document be forwarded to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Watsessing, N. J., July 22-25, 1901.

* * *

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VIVE L'UNITE!

S. D. P. Factions "Coming Together" Like Uncandlable Eggs.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—The first business coming before the Unity Convention of the Social Democratic party here yesterday resulted in a wrangle that threatened for a time, at least, to put an end to the further deliberations of the delegates present.

The "Springfield" wing, the "Chicago" division, the "Independent" factions, the Christian Socialists, the Colonists, etc., were aligned against each other.

The selection of the permanent secretary William Mailey, of N. Y. and his assistant, F. G. Strickland, of Chicago, completed the organization. As the afternoon session advanced it was brought to light that Eugene V. Debs, who had headed the Socialisic ticket in the last campaign as the Party's presidential candidate, had been shelved. At the same time the fact became more and more apparent that the Chicago faction had lost its leadership, and that the Springfield wing dominated the assemblage, practically to the exclusion of the Chicago and Independent and other delegates.

G. C. Clemens, of Topeka, Kan., bolted the convention during the excitement, followed by a dozen others. He was the representative of the Chicago, or Debs, faction, and a conference was held by him and his followers outside on the street. They were induced to return and Mr. Clemens took the floor. He said:

"I know that the Chicago faction is down, never to regain its prestige; I know that this convention is to be dominated by the influence of the Springfield wing; I know that the end of the gallant leadership of Eugene V. Debs has come."

The cause of the trouble is that a large proportion of the convention is working for a union with the Bryan forces. It is expected that as the matter develops this union will be consummated. The other delegates are either entirely at sea or else have come to the convention for the purpose of rushing through some pet project.

When the Credentials Committee reported everyone who could present a scrap of paper was seated. There was no inquiry made relative to the source of credentials, and none were too fishy to be accepted. This was done for the purpose of preserving "harmony" at the start. It did not succeed, however, or it only served to include in the convention more elements of discord. Some of the signers of credentials had affixed their names to half a dozen different papers, but all eyes were closed to this fact.

The fight of yesterday only served to nerve the men for the fight to-day. When the convention opened, James Carey of Massachusetts was chosen chairman. The first work was to reconsider the turning down of Debs and so he was promptly turned up again. A telegram was sent to him saying that the convention regretted the work of the day before and that he was still the great "leader." This was the work of his most bitter enemies in the body, and was caused by their desire to hold the convention long enough to enable them to get a little more out of it.

The man who has ousted Debs and stepped into the ownership of the Social Democracy is George D. Herron. The cause of this is that the majority of the delegates believe that he is more notorious than Debs, and that his name can be used to gain a following.

Debs has still a large following, and it is out of the question that they will submit to the insults and abuse to which they have been subjected.

There were more defections to-day, and for awhile it seemed that the convention would be thus early torn asunder. It took all the persuasive force of the leaders to prevent this.

Late in the day the discovery that the branch of the Social Democratic party, having headquarters in Springfield, Mass., has about three times as many votes in the Socialist convention as the branch with headquarters in Chicago and that these were gotten by suspicious methods caused a fight that lasted for hours.

Each side accuses the other of intending to coerce the opposing faction.

Among the resolutions adopted was one offered by Iglesias, who purports to be a delegate from Porto Rico, but who in reality has been picking up a precarious living wherever he had one offered to him. It declared that the political and military tools of the present administration were attempting to crush trades unionism and Socialism in the island, and characterized Porto Rico as the Siberia of America.

During the discussion of a resolution defining the relations of trades unionism and Socialism, the friends of union labor took offence, and delegate Archhorn of the Pennsylvania mining district declared that if the Socialists undertook to dictate in the matter of voting to union labor the Socialist voters now found in union labor would shortly desert.

He said that a man might be a good Socialist, but that as a union man it was sometimes necessary to support a brother who was not a Socialist, and in such an event the S. D. P. had no right to interfere. This view was accepted.

When the time for adjourning came the wrangling was still going on, and was temporarily suspended only because the delegates were physically exhausted. It is expected that a definite split cannot be prevented to-morrow, although to-night the leaders of the Kangaroos are working with might and main to prevent it. In this work they clash with the opposition leaders who are seeking to pull their delegates out.

MISSOURI'S LABOR RECORD.

Statistics Gathered By the State Labor Bureau for the Past Year.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 29. — The State labor bureau received reports from the various manufacturers operating within the State. The law equires them to report, on or before March 1 each year so far as they relate to the total value of goods produced, number of employes, average wages paid, etc.

From the compilation of last year's reports, which are now completed, Chief Clerk M. V. Carroll has deduced the following facts:

Reports were received from 1,061 of the most prominent manufacturers, representing all industries, the aggregate value of whose productions amounted to $176,657,632. While only twenty-four more firms reported for 1900 than did for 1899, the increase in the value of the total output was $20,866,871.

The total average number of males, skilled and unskilled (also including clerical help) employed by the aforesaid firms during each month of 1900, was 54,324 and femaes, 15,032.

As compared with the previous year the number of male employes decreased 3,564, whil the number of female employes increased 295.

The total amount paid in wages during 1900 was $33,061,531, an increase over the previous year of $3,745,782.

The following table shows a comparison of the average daily wages paid male and female manual help during the years 1899 and 1900, all industries being considered together:

	1899.	1900.
Skilled males	$2.25	$2.23
Unskilled males	2.23	1.23
Skilled females	1.27	1.40
Unskilled females	.80	.82

A comparison of the average monthly salary paid male and female clerical help during the same years is shown in the following table:

	—Males.—	
	1899.	1900.
Managers	$141.00	$157.00
Foremen	77.00	79.00
Salesmen	101.00	96.00
Bookkeepers	79.00	83.00
Clerks	51.00	54.00
Stenographers	46.00	45.00

	—Females.—	
	1899.	1900.
Managers	$41.00	$46.00
Foremen	37.00	39.00
Salesmen	70.00	33.00
Bookkeepers	47.00	46.00
Clerks	36.00	35.00
Stenographers	43.00	42.00

Submarine Boat Tests.

TOULON, July 29. — The submarine boat Gustave Zede, with the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the minister of marine, M. de Lanessan, on board, executed a variety of manoeuvres this morning, taking the ministers below the surface several times.

D. A. 4's ACTIVITY.

Opens a Vigorous S. T. & L. A. Campaign in Newark.

JERSEY CITY, July 26.—D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A., Newark, N. J., have decided to throw themselves on the enemy the labor fakir and his capper. The following is a report of the most important meetings held in pursuance of this decision.

Charles Lever, in one of his books, when instructing a duelist to shoot right, told him to always hold the wrist down so that the ball will strike the ground; there is danger with the wrist turned up: the ball goes in the air, and some one is apt to get hurt.

It is more fun than a cage of monkeys to see the fakir or his dupe jump out from the rapid balls of the S. T. & L. A. and when they are hit give a grunt and sneak away from the meeting.

The leather workers of Newark, was the first field for action and next week a mass meeting will be held, with time and place advertised, to warrant further success. Some of the men are organized like most trades have been: they have not yet seen the class struggle and are blind to the interest of their class and still hold to that ossified idea of skilled labor.

Working with nothing to cover their bodies, but a thin pair of overalls in the japanning rooms, they look more like savages than men, who should ask themselves: "Were we ever born for this kind of life;" the slave in his shirt sleeves is slave enough, the naked slave has reached the climax of the noble capitalist system,

And the odor of those tanneries:—it is like a mist, it falls upon you so like a dew, that one cannot get rid of it. I smell it on the pen and ink. I spoke at seven different factories in the noon hour, but this is the dull season for their work, and you can always get in touch with the boys who are out of work. Leaflets and quiet talks can do much with idle men around the factory.

At Reilly and Co. on Lexington street, a three foot man with a four foot club would not even let me on the sidewalk, or the street. "Get out wid you" was the order from the stomach of this watchful wether of his master in the smelling Bull Pen.

The City of Newark is such a slave pen that one can throw a stone over six different factories. So that if you are blocked at one place, turn around and you have another to open fire upon. Then I drop the bag and let her go until that cruel bell or whistle rings and blows till the very sun wants to get behind a cloud out of the din and noise.

Up to date we have held good street meetings in the evening. The one in Bloomfield was an exceedingly good meeting. One man wanted to have another meeting as soon as possible and was handed the address of the organizer, Green. Eight books were sold, and three cheers for the S. T. & L. A. were given. The meeting in Newark was held with the following comrades of Newark in the front line: Wilson, Duggan, Rapp, Laffey, Kennedy, Dudley and Walker, just as determined as of old.

The meeting at Washington and Market streets on the 25th beat the record of the longest jump ever made by a Kangaroo. For one straight hour it was question, question, question. It is inspiring to see groups of men holding discussions after the meeting is closed. This is a sign that we are not talking to the stars, and also a sign that the working class wants the S. T. & L. A., and with her Sister-in-Arms, the fearless S. L. P., they will march on to the ballot-box

In spite o' crowds, in spite o' mobs,
In spite o' undermining jobs!
In spite o' dark banditti stabs,
At worth and merit,
By scoundrels, even wi' holy robes,
But hellish spirit.

(Burns.)

The sale of books was good, with names for the organizer. D. A. 4 are doing their best, to do more would be unwise.

FRANK CAMPBELL,
Jersey City.

BREAD-MAKING MACHINE.

Those men behind the National Bread Company who have the new machine for the kneading of flour into dough declare that they propose to control the bread industry of the United States by the organization of all the large bakers throughout the country. Its promoters claim the machine will produce 25 per cent more loaves from a barrel of flour than any other process, and that the bread thus made will average two ounces more per loaf. While the process, they admit, requires more water, it develops the maximum weight of the gluten in the flour, and thus makes (they aver) more wholesome bread, which is sweeter and cleaner than that which comes in contact with the hands.

The Bakers' Association of New York, it is understood, has not the same confidence in the process that its promoters assert. The United States Bread Company, the local concern, is putting in a plant at Nos. 362 and 364 West Broadway, where dough is made for the inspection of all skeptical bakers, and for the market as well. A pound-loaf will be sold for 5 cents, the same as any other bread. Its promoters do not say that prices will ever be lowered, but they promise that the price of a loaf will never be raised.

Augustus Van Wyck, brother of Mayor Van Wyck, and prominently related to the councils of Tammany Hall, is the new company's attorney.

A MAYOR IN TROUBLE.

THE LAST OF THE "SOCIALIST" OFFICIALS.

He Finds It Difficult to Be a Prohibitionist—Decay of His Party—Pure and Simple Unions at War With One Another.

BROCKTON, July 28.—The Social Democrats of this city, and the pure and simple unions of the same place, do not exactly know where they are at. They have been drifting about for some time waiting for a good rock on which they could strike so that they might go down. The Social Democracy seems to have found it, for their organization is demoralized, and their paper, the "Vanguard" has taken a harp to itself, and plays for the delectation of those of its felows which preceded it to the great beyond.

Mr. Coulter, the Social Democratic Mayor, has had his hands full of late. Last year he managed to squeeze in by a very narrow majority, but all his former companions were left at the post. It was evident to him from this that they were not the men on whom he should depend, so he kicked them aside, and invited the Prohibitionists to share his honors. Now he is in a little tangle with them.

The mayor and the two aldermen were supposed to be the police committee. Last year the committee got along all right, and had a glorious time fighting the demon rum. This year the older politicians have experence gained in the last few months, so they do not propose to have the committee used, as a political agitation committee in Coulter's interests. Last year the "war aganst rum" was run in such a way that Coulter received all the benefit. This year the two aldermen tried to carry it on in a different manner.

They tried; that is all. Coulter also tried to ignore them, so they resigned. This left no committee in the field, and Coulter was left like a clam at low tide. The local papers made the most of it, and they published square feet of scare headlines, and yards of interviews. These later were with everybody concerned and unconcerned; with men who knew all about the case, and men who knew nothing about the case. The elevator boy at City Hall was about the only important person omitted.

This intense feeling only served to make the fire that is consuming the Social Democracy burn more brightly.

The case still hangs, and with it hangs Mr. Coulter, Social Democratic Mayor.

Men employed in Brockton must belong to Brockton labor unions, acerding to the rulings made by the national authorities of the Carpenters and Joiners' Brotherhood in the case of the men who have been employed by Swain and Barr on the St. Patrick's parochial residence.

The dispute between the local Carpenters' union and the contracting firm of Swain and Barr is of long standing. The difference commenced in consequence of the employment of non-union men on the work. The firm was approached on the subject by a committee from the Central Labor union.

As union wages were paid on the job, Mr. Swain agreed to comply with the request of the union, and an agreement was made that the men who refused to join the union would be discharged by Saturday night, July 13. They did not appear before the meeting of the Carpenters' union held the following week. When a committee investigated as to the cause it was found that the men were all supplied with union cards. It then turned out that the men were members of the local union in Weymouth, a neighboring town.

The fee in the Weymouth organization is only $1 against $5 for the
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Brockton union. The carpenters immediately communicated with the national headquarters, asking for a decision on the case.

The decision of the national authorities was announced at last night's meeting of the Central Labor union, and was to the effect that the men acted contrary to the constitution of the order. Their membership in the Weymouth union does not entitle them to recognition, and they must join the Brockton organization. Not only that, but they must pay all arrears of fees, commencing from the time that they should have joined the union, according to the agreement with Swain and Barr, before they can be recognized as in good standing.

Families Murdered to End Sufferings

LONDON, July 29.—The epidemic of family murders in London continues. Three children were seen struggling in Regent's Canal to-day and immediately afterward a laboring man jumped into the water. A policeman rescued the man, but the three children were dead when brought ashore. The man explained that the children were his and that he had thrown them into the canal owing to their sufferings from hunger. There have been several similar cases of murders of families within the past two weeks.

FORCE FAILS.

DENVER SOCIALISTS HOUNDED BY THE POLICE.

Meetings Broken Up and Speakers Arrested—All Without Avail—Large Crowds Manifest Their Sympathy—The Cause of the Trouble.

DENVER, July 21.—Comrade Chas. Mullein of Section Denver intended to hold a street meeting on 16th and Larimer and yesterday, after loading up with a number of pamphlets and leaflets, as well as a number of copies of the DAILY PEOPLE of the issue of June 30, he and a number of comrades repaired to the above corner. They were waiting to open the meeting, when a policeman came along and requested them to move to some other corner. The comrade stated that he had advertised his meeting for that corner, and that he was going to hold his meeting there, and so saying he jumped on the stand and opened his address. He had not talked for more than a few seconds when he was taken by the policeman and pulled from the stand, and the stand was kicked to one side. He was hustled across the street to where the telephone box stood and while under arrest and waiting for the patrol wagon, he addressed the crowd explaining to them that he had been arrested, not because he had been obstructing the highway, but because he had exercised the right of free speech and was making Socialist speeches; and during the waiting for the wagon about 500 hundred people had gathered around and by their applause it could be seen that they were in hearty sympathy with the speaker. When the hurry up wagon arrived, Mullein promised to return to the same corner when he had been released on bond, and the wagon moved away, amid the hoots and cat calls levelled at the police.

When the comrade arrived at the station, the policemn who made the arrest opened the door of the office of the chief of police, and without any ceremony said:

"Here is the orator of Larimer street," showing by this remark that this move on the part of the police had been well planned.

When the comrade was ushered into the presence of his august majesty the chief of police, the chief said in his awe-inspiring tone:

"Well what's the matter with you."

"There is nothing the matter with me."

"Do you own the city?"

"No; and neither does the chief of police."

"Well I own"—and here corrected himself and said: "I control this city."

"You are only here to enforce the law, and I am going to exercise the right of free speech in spite of the opposition of the police."

The chief to his attendant:

"Take him down."

However the comrade was not in the hold-over but about a half hour when he was bailed out and true to his promise he returned to the same corner and made his address. During the address the police could be seen skulking around on the outskirts of the crowd while the speaker was scoring the capitalist system and showing the crowd that this was a capitalist government by and for the benefit of the capitalist class from constable to president. The comrade spoke for about an hour and then threw the meeting open for questions, and made appeals for subscriptions for the PEOPLE, and no questions being asked the crowd was invited to attend the meeting on the next evening at the corner above. He then closed the meeting, and was returning to the headquarters with a few of the comrades and some of the crowd following, but had only gon a half a square when the police sergeant come up and asked if he was not the one who spoke on the street corner, and the comrade replied that he was the speaker.

"Did you not promise the chief you would not hold a meeting on this corner?" the sergeant asked and the comrade replied that he had not given any such promise, and furthermore that he had told the chief to his face that he would return to the same corner and speak as soon as he was released.

And with this the comrade turned and again addressed the crowd, telling them he was again arrested for exercising his right of free speech, and as the comrade's voic rose higher and higher, and the police seeing that a large crowd was gathering, thought to quiet the comrade by pushing him into the telephone box, and had the comrade not stopped the force of the movements of the police he would have been severely hurt by coming in contact with the wall of the box, however, he was put into the box without injury to himself. While in the box the comrade continued to address the crowd gathered around, and when the wagon arrived, the comrade invited as many as could attend to come to the city court on Monday and see that fair play was given, and that he was upheld in his fight for free speech. When the wagon moved off the crowd followed, and many went down to the City Hall and offered to go the bond of the comrade, but the chief would not accept any bond, but, on the contrary, one comrade on asking what bond was required, was asked by a captain what it was to him, and this Comrade Gunlin said that he had only asked a civil question and wanted a civil answer, and because of this, he was hustled off and charged with disturbing the peace, and another was charged with obstructing the sidewalk, being singled out of a crowd of more than a hundred men.

He was kept in the hold-over till 10 o'clock the next morning, when the chief released him on bail.

The second time the comrade was arrested the jailer and clerk made the remark that the comrade was nutty on the subject, and the comrade retorted that with the aid and help of the comrades of the country he was going to do his part to help make the working-class of this country so nutty on this subject they would deprive such men as he and his superiors of their power and make them as harmless as lambs.

"Well, you only get a lot of fools to listen to you."

"But the eyes of these fools will soon be opened, and the police of the city of Denver will find that the Socialists under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party are going to address these people in spite of any interference, if we have to languish in jail for the rest of our natural lives."

"Well, if I had my way," said this upholder of "law and order," "I would belabor you with a scautling so that you would not be able to walk for six months."

"Yes," said the comrade, "I know what you and the rest of the police would like to do, for the death of many workingmen can be directly traced to the brutal treatment received at the hands of the police."

During this conversation a couple of hangers-on and other employes came in and attempted to take part in the conversation, and to help the jailer, but after a few cutting remarks directly addressed to them, and not daring to use violence towards the comrade, they were willing to keep still and simply grit their teeth.

The next morning the capitalist press of the city came out in flaring headlines and told about a bloodthirsty Socialist almost causing a riot, and lauding to the skies the action of the police.

And one who did not consider the source would think that the streets were filled with gore and cracked heads, when not even a semblance of a fight was seen. But the capitalist press tried to ridicule the actions of the Socialists and also tried to smooth over the high-handed action of the police in arresting Comrade Gunlin for asking what bond was required to bail Comrade Mullein out. The police kept Comrade Gunlin locked up for an hour and a half, and then released him, fearing that action would be brought against them for false imprisonment.

Comrade Mullein had been paying strict attention to the trade union movement and had therefore been showing up its weakness and the impotence, when led by the fakir element, such as Gompers and Sovereign and that horde of traitors to the workers, who like leeches had fastened themselves upon the backs of the workers and were sapping the energy and sucking the very life blood out of the rank and file. And there is an excellent opportunity here to show that when we call these men enemies of the working class, we speak from facts; and the example of Davy C. Coates was referred to.

This scab is now, by virtue of his ability to trade upon the rank and file of the trade union movement, sitting as president of the Senate—or, in other words, is lieutenant-governor. He is the same traitor who stumped the State for ex-Governor Thomas who ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket in the year 1898. Prior to this, Thomas receiving the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party, denounced the miners of Bull Hill, who went out on strike to better their condition, as murderers and incendiaries, and Davy C. Coates helped to land this Thomas in the gubernatorial chair. But a more brazen faced piece of scabbing took place during the last presidential campaign.

The Populist party and Democratic party agreed to divide the spoils in this State, and one of the offices which fell to the Populist party was that of lieutenant-governor. Separate conventions were held on the same day, and the Populist party nominated one John Calderwood to fill the office of lieutenant-governor, and when the Populist committee tendered his name to the Democratic party convention, this slum party wanted to put on airs and threw up its hands in holy horror at the mention of the name of Calderwood, albeit he was as much a misleader of the working class as any fakir in the State, and the Democratic convention told the Populist committee that they must haul down the name of Calderwood and in its stead place some one else in nomination, and this committee, being out for political pap and pie, did not wish to offend their masters and thereby jeopardize their chances when it came to the distribution of the spoils. They went back like whipped curs and pulled down the name of Calderwood and nominated whom?—that arch scab of this State, Davy C. Coates! This bit of choice history was told on different corners every other night or so, and Chief Armstrong being a personal friend of Davy Coates, one can trace the fine Italian hand of this arch scab in bringing influence to bear upon the police force to worry the Socialist agitators, and to keep them quiet if possible, but they will find they have bit off more than they can chew.

The different labor laws were reviewed, and the shallowness of these schemes to throw the workers off the scent were laid bare by the speakers here, and the workers were warned against this bait, but were told they must capture the government and interpret and enforce the law; and the semi-monthly pay-day law was cited and the idea of men organized into a trade union going out on strike and putting as one of their demands that this semi-monthly pay-day law be obeyed by the mine-owners—this idea and these tactics were ridiculed, and the speakers here showed how by such tactics the workers were held in contempt, and would continue to be degraded and made a laughing stock of, unless they put a summary end to this by getting control of the public powers.

However, while the state administration has been hit hard, and also the labor fakirs, theirs has not been the only influence brought to bear to force the chief to worry the agitators and speakers here.

Comrade Mullein appeared in court on Monday morning to answer to the charge of obstructing the sidewalk, but a continuance was had until Wednesday morning.

Comrade Mullein was released on Sunday at 10 a. m. and he and Comrade Fowler held a meeting at the same corner on Sunday night and was not molested, and Comrade Mullein made an appeal for funds to help fight the case, and although we find here the pure proletarian, $6.75 was raised in a few minutes.

More will be sent in as the case develops.

DENVER, Colo., July 22.—On Monday morning at 9 o'clock, Chas. Mullein, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, who was arrested the previous Saturday, appeared in court to answer to the charge of obstructing the sidewalk and refusing to move on, but the case was continued until Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday evening a meeting had been advertised for 17th and Larimer, but as the corner was occupied by a religious group when the Socialists arrived they repaired to 16th and Larimer. It was at this point that Mullein had been arrested twice on the previous Saturday. It would be more correct to say the comrades were on their way to that corner, when Mullein was stopped by the police sergeant and asked not to occupy that corner, as the sergeant stated that he had orders to keep that corner clear and to arrest anyone who put in an appearance to speak. A meeting had been held there on last Saturday, but Comrade Fowler who opened the meeting, was not molested, nor was Comrade Mullein, who followed. This night, however, they objected to our holding a meeting at that corner, but Comrade Mullein stated that he could not consider the request to desist, and after a few minutes' talk by the sergeant, in which he tried to show how much easier it would be to select some other corner, and how much trouble would be avoided, it was explained to the sergeant that because a few business men complained against the Socialist Labor Party it could not think of relinquishing its right, because wherever its members happened to go the same complaint would be made, the speakers ner to the other, and it would be a continued jump to keep off the grass, and that a stand might as well be made here as elsewhere. And with this the sergeant left, saying that if a meeting was held on that corner he would have to arrest those who conducted it.

The Socialists then proceeded on their way and when they reached the corner, a large crowd had gathered, and as it was after eight o'clock the comrade immediately opened the meeting, but had spoken only about two minutes when the patrol wagon was heard a block away, but before it reached the corner two policemen made their appearance and placed Comrade Mullein under arrest.

Mullein replied that he would request his audience to leave a passageway. Then the chief wanted to know if the comrade would not delegate some members of the organization to keep the pathway clear. "No, no one would listen to these men, as it was not their place to do such work." But with this the comrade was released, as the police evidently realized they had made a mistake in arresting him on Saturday night, and they now see the determination of the comrades here to see the fight through.

Another collection was taken up on the street, and $2.50 was raised, making a total of $9.75 collected in this way, and no doubt much more could be procured if necessary.

The capitalist press have done their usual amount of lying about these arrests and one paper in particular has not even put in a grain of truth in their articles. This sheet is always talking about being the friend of labor, and the editor was instrumental in placing Davy C. Coates in the chair of lieutenant-governor. This sheet, with the evident purpose of confusing its readers, refers to the Social Democrats as having decided to hold meetings in spite of the police, and that little paragraph helps to pile up the facts to show that S. D. P. is but a bogus Socialist movement. There is no organization of the Social Democrats here, but that does not matter to the chief manipulator of the fakirs.

The comrade appeared in court on Wednesday, and just as was previously reported, a few cockroach business men had made complaints, coupled with the complaint of the national banker, and other influences could be seen at work, and hence the arrests. The comrade was discharged after the court listened to the two policemen, two pawnbrokers, and one janitor employed by the bank.

It afforded one amusement to hear the testimony of these worthies—especially the pawnbrokers. They remembered and they did not remember, they saw and they did not see; they heard and they did not hear, and so on all the way through, agreeing or denying according to the one that questioned them. And the police! How lucid! And what short memories this type of the human race have. To review their evidence would be like pounding your opponent after he cries "enough"; but, however, one of these guardians of the law, when telling of the comrade addressing the crowd while under arrest, said that if he had been in his charge he would have slammed him in the telephone box, and this particular officer has a reputation for brutality, but has been careful up to the present to pick his victims, and as can be expected these victims have been physically weak.

However, the comrade has been discharged, and another victory for free speech has been gained under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, and our right to the use of the streets goes unquestioned.

"A Senate of Labor."

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Organized labor in Pittsburg is to be formed into a closer alliance. A senate of labor, embracing all the trade organizations, is to be constituted in Pittsburg to-morrow night. The proposed senate is said to be the scheme of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association and National Organizer Flynn of the American Federation of Labor.

There is no doubt that the movement to form such a federation in Pittsburg was caused by the strike of the Amalgamated people in the mills of the American Tin Plate Company, the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company. It is believed that it is for the specific purpose of bringing moral support, if not financial aid, to the striking steel workers.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

AN INT'L CIGARMAKER TO HIS FELLOW-MEMBERS.

Members of the International Cigarmakers Union of New York:—Is it not of great interest to you to know that eleven officers, inside of eleven months, have been able to let the enormous sum of $314,048.25 slide through their fingers? Are not you really happy men since the strike committee has had the good grace to convey to you this information? Yea, verily, I can read this happiness on your faces, therefore, acclaim with me: "Hail to them! And three times Hosannah to the eleven officers! May the organization accord to them the same honors that were given to those eleven Prussian officers, who were shot by order of Napoleon at the fortress of Wesel!" As memorial tablets have been raised all over Germany in memory of these heroes, so should our members erect, in their hearts, monuments to those eleven, engraved with the inscription: "Stupidity, Incapacity, Wickedness."

Let us, at each election for local officers, inflict defeat upon these eleven, as was done by union 144 to a Rosenstein and an Ike Bennett, former president of the Strike Board for five months, receiving just 44 votes, while Bennett got only 40.

Next Saturday (to-day) there will again be an election for officers in union 144 and the members who at the last election sat in judgment upon the two worthies aforesaid, as thinking men, should be on hand to vote against every one who was on that Strike Committee, no matter to what local union he may belong.

So that the members may see how well those eleven officers have understood to handle this money, it is pointed out that the said eleven received only the sum of $3,902,63. In the pamphlet, issued by the Strike Committee on June 1st of this year, exactly seven months after the termination of the strike, there are four items that bespeak careful consideration. The first of these items says: "Negendank and Simon, for clerical work, $992," which, equally divided, gives each $496. This sum, computed at the union rate of $3 per day, figures up 330 days and a few hours. And in the face of this, you, who, in the sweat of your brow, often make but seven or eight dollars per week, are told about the "economy of the Strike Committee." To figure up and make out a report of the sum of $314,048.25, would in any business house, even if the matter were somewhat complicated, take a clerk three days at most, while these two gentlemen, as shown by the report, have used up 330 days. Now, after disposing of those $992, there remained $2,910.63 for the other 9 members of the Strike Committee, and that, also equally divided, would give each of these $323.40 and we thus see that Brother Negendank and his friend Simon, have made out much better than the rest of the committee, although, at making cigars, he would scarcely be able to earn a dollar a day, which shows that it pays, at all times, to be able to look sanctimonious.

The second item reads: "M. Brown, attending shop meetings and soliciting funds, $106.51." I would ask our members and my fellow workers in general whether these $106.51, paid to a man who, be the times good or bad, has his $18 a week, every week of the year, whether this payment is indeed to be regarded as a testimonial to the economy practised by the Strike Committee? Or is it a token of the sacred spark of solidarity that animates the breast of Mr. Morris Brown, who, as a bunch maker, would scarcely average one half of $18 a week?

But these are only three of the officers; the other eight are not mentioned in the pamphlet and we must assume that the following named persons have belonged to the Strike Committee. There is W. Straus with $481,40 and M. Raphael with $656.04. How it came about that this man who is but a foul balder dasher managed to draw so large sum from the Strike Committee, his friend, known as "Dan the Long," may be able to tell. And yet it has been claimed that no fat salaries have been paid!?

These four items foot up an expenditure of $2,236.31, but then comes Mr. Albert Maroucek, with $580.96, for office expenses and incidentals, bringing the total up to $2,817.27, and leaving not quite $1,100 for the remaining six officers. The names of Rosenstein and Bennett are not mentioned at all, though these two gents are always on deck when something is to be made. Since they surely have not worked merely out of "sweet charity," it is safe to assume that they have jointly drawn $36 per week outside of their extra expenses and this would again give the sum of $2,728 the strike having lasted eleven months as is said in an article in the June "Journal."

If now we recapitulate these seven items, we get a sum of $5,544.91. "Dan the Long," has the reputation of being able to turn black into white and vice versa, and it would be interesting to see in what manner he could make the item of $3,902.63 tally with that of $5,544.91, and I would call upon the infallibe Dan to explain this conundrum in the DAILY PEOPLE. For the sake of truth and of its readers, the editor will probably not refuse to publish your explanation Dan, because the members might come to think that the whole thing had been fixed in 340 East Eighth street and that would be high treason against the managers of the whole business.

What results are apt to flow from too much secrecy they can easily imagine if they but let their mind's eye travel back to their old friend, Meyer Dampf, who, when it leaked out that he had swiped $8,000, took to suicide per revolver and the members of Union 144 had afterwards to raise the $8,000.

But let us go back to the strike which, according to the "Journal," lasted eleven months. The late Baron Munchausen was not "in it" with the fabricators of that article. Fact is that the strike started March 9 or 10 and that the members paid the last assessment on October 27. That is a period of about seven and one half months. But it is necessary to make the members in the country believe what great things the Strike Committee has done; here in New York and vicinity the thinking workers are done with them. That they have dragged the strike out over eleven months is easy to understand in view of the number of jingling dollars that were on hand, for was it not Rosenstein who stood valiantly on picket duty in front of Kerbs & Schiffers' shop? and was not the "Volkszeitung" booming the fraud along?

Had there not been a surplus of $27,277.40 on hand the rats would have left the sinking ship much sooner, because, as stated by Barnes et al. at the meeting in the Bohemian National Hall, the strike was lost as early as May, but so long as funds came in, these vampires were content to lead an easy life upon the pennies collected from the duped workers, knowing well that they could not have such a picnic every day.

Members of our organization let us swish the lash of true criticism about the ears of all fakirs and the time will come when such element will be shelved for good and never be resurrected.

H.

New York July 24, 1901.

TREMENDOUS CAPITALIZATION.

Growth of the National Banks in This City.

The increase of the capital stock of the First National Bank of this city to $10,000,00, with a surplus of $10,000,000 places it at the head of all the banks in the United States so far as capital is concerned.

Next in order are the National Bank of Commerce in New York with capital of $10,000,000 and surplus of $6,940,100; National City Bank of New York, with capital of $10,000,000, and surplus of $6,150,100.

There are two national banks with capital of $5,000,000 each, the First National Bank of Chicago, with surplus and undivided profits of $3,386,600, and the American Exchange National Bank of New York with surplus and profits of $3,185,900.

The stockholders of the National Bank of Comerce and of the American Exchange National Bank are not liable to assessment, but these banks are required by law to maintain at all times a surplus of 40 per cent. of their capital, and in case of deficiency no dividends may be paid, and the controller may compel the bank to close up its business. The stockholders of all other national banks are liable to assessment to the amount of the par value of their shares.

There is no joint stock bank in London with a paid up capital of more than £3,000,000, and only one, the National Provincial, reaches that amount, which at the par of exchange is equal to $14,599,500. So the First National, with $20,000,000 capital and surplus, is ahead of any British bank in that respect, except the Bank of England, which has a capital of £14,553,000, say $70,773,000.

The foreign banks doing business in London which have a capital in excess of £3,000,000 are: The Credit Lyonnais, $38,932,000; Deutsche Bank, $36,498,700; Dresden Bank, $31,632,200; Comptoir National d' Escompte de Paris, $27,252,400; Ottoman Bank, $24,332,500; Societe Generale, $15,572,800.

HANAN STRIKE SETTLED.

Men Go Back Without Having Gained Anything.

Yesterday morning the lasters of Hanan and Sons shoe factory, of Bridge and Waters streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., who have been on strike since last Thursday, met in a hall corner of Water and Jay streets, and appointed a committee to wait upon John H. Hanan, sr., to lay before him their demands.

The committee consisted of Jacob C. Ellis, Antonio Cocozello, and S. Stillman West. About ten o'clock the committee called at the office of the factory and saw Mr. Hanan. They told him that the lasters had stopped work on account of the actions of the foreman, John Ford, who, they said, had bullied them every time they laid any complaint before him; and also that of late he was engaging more help than there was work for. They requested Mr. Hanan to deprive Ford of any authority in the room in which the lasters work, and suggested that Mr. Mahr, the assistant foreman, have charge of their room, as he had always treated them as men.

Mr. Hanan replied: "I am very sorry that this difficulty has arisen, and if it were possible I would like to concede to your demands; but, as Mr. Ford is under contract for some time, it is impossible to make any changes just now. But, you may say to the men that if they will return to work I will promise them that Mr. Ford will act better towards them hereafter. And if he fails in this respect you can come to me in the office in your working clothes, and I will see that you get satisfaction.

"In regard to your second complaint of too many men being hired for the work there is to do, I will instruct Mr. Ford to dismiss all who are not able to do their work properly, and to run the factory so that those who do work can earn a living."

On this report being made by the committee to the strikers, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction, and the meeting was adjourned without any definite action by the men.

Another meeting was called in the afternoon, and a second committee was sent to the firm. Mr. Hanan reiterated what he had said in the morning, and further stated that if this was not satisfactory he would at once notify the United Machinery Company to send on operators to run the machines; as for pullers-over, he could get plenty of them to fill the positions of those who had gone out.

The strikers, on learning the position taken by the firm, decided to return to work.

Mr. Ford feels rather sore over the actions of the lasters, as his remark to one of them who had remained in the factory Friday and Saturday shows. He said: "Wait until after this trouble is over; I will get rid of all of those who have taken any leading part in this matter."

NEW ORLEANS' STRIKES.

WORKERS THERE SUFFER THE ILLS OF CAPITALISM.

Machinists Have Gone Back Defeated—Brewery Workers and Their Demands—Electrical Workers Win Slight Concessions—Tobacco Warehouse Men Receive a Cut.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.— This city and section of the county have kept pace with the rest of the country in the matter of strikes. The past week especially has been an active one. First came reports of the dissatisfaction of the negroes employed on the sugar plantations, and of the methods used to keep them at work. Thee majority of the lynchings that occur in this section of the country can be traced directly to this source.

There has been a great drain of negroes for work in otherparts of the country. Agents have been here and rounded up many of them for shipment, especially in the localities where there is a strikeon. These agents have been driven out, sometimes by force,, but before this was accomplished they succeeded in arousing the discontent of the plantation hands. Any movement on the part of the latter has been met with repressive measures. The leaders have been beaten back, and sometimes the matter has gone as far as lynching. The excuse given for these brutalities has uniformly been that "we must protect our women," or "white supremacy is in danger." The "protection" and the "danger" were that a scarcity of labor might be created, and Southern capitalization might suffer as a result.

In New Orleans, itself, there has been several industrial outbreaks. The machinists caused a slight flurry, but they were soon beaten into line, and their strike was hopelessly lost.

This was scarcely ended when the brewery workers also struck..

President Val Mertz, of the New Orleans Brewing Association, which includes the Louisiana Brewry, on the corner of Jackson avenue and Tchoupitoulas street, the Pelican Brewery on North Peters and Clouet streets and the Wekerling Brewery, on Magazine and Delord streets, said that the Louisiana was practically closed up, although old men were being replaced by new one as rapidaly as possible.

The Pelican and Weckerling breweries were also practically shut down and practically all the men at each of the three breweries of the New Orlans Brewing Company were out.

At the offices of the American Brewery, 728-30 Conti street, it was stated that there were plenty of men and that operations were not materially interfered with.

At the offices of the Columbia Brewing Company, Chartres and Elysian Fields streets, it was stated that there were enough men on hand to keep the brwry going.

At th offices of the Jackson Brewing Company, corner of Jefferson and Decatur streets, President Lawrence Fabacher stated that 12 of his brew hands failed to show up this morning, but that new men were being put in their places as rapidly as possible, there being plenty of men at hand ready and anxious to go to work in the places of the strikers.

Inquiries at the offices of the Security Brewing Company on Diamond street, in Algiers, elicitited the information that 10 brew hands failed to come to work, but that the brewing master was taking on new men and training new ones as rapidly as possible.

One of the officials of the Security stated that it was a mistake to think that brew hands were skilled labor. He said any good brew master could soon and easily break in new hands, and with close supervision supply any striking men without difficulty. He said brew hands were only experienced labor and that their duties consisted mainly in cleaning and fixing the kegs.

The agreement which has been submitted to the brewers and which they have not signed is in part as follows:

"Article 1. Only members in good standing in the above-mentioned union shall be employed in the brewhouse, washhouse and cellars.

"Art. 2. A day's work shall consist of ten consecutive hours.

"Art. 3. Overtime shall only be performed in cases of absolute necessity. This includes Sunday work.

"Art. 4. Laying off: No member shall be laid off for longer than one week at a time and this must be done impartially and in rotation.

"Art. 5. (a) No member shall be discharged on account of sickness, provided it does not last longer than three months. Upon recovery, if he is still capable of doing the work, he shall receive his former position. (b) Causes for discharge: Incompetency; repeated drunkeness; fighting when both parties have to be discharged; disobedience and dishonesty.

"Art. 6. An apprentice shall be allowed to every fifteen workmen but he shall not be younger than 18 nor older than 21 years at the time of his engagement.

"Art.7. —Wages shall be paid every Saturday night and shall be as follows: In the brewhouse, fermenting room, cooler and cellar, not less than $15 per week, and in the washhouse and pitchyard not less than $14 per week. Coopers shall receive not less than $15 per week, if they furnish their own tools.

"Art. 8. No man shall be employed on the recommendation of a saloonkeeper or any other businessman.

"Art. 9. The following shall be regarded as legal holidays; wages on these days shall not be deducted: New Year's day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

"Art. 10. Should any difficulty arise between employer and employee, the same shall be settled by arbitration."

The strike of the electrical workers was settled at 5.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the contractors and strikers got together and signed up an agreement. Beginning in the morning the electrician will get 35 cents an hour wages and an 8-hour day. The double pay asked for holidays was not agreed to by the contractors, as there are a great many holidays in this State. It was agreed nevertheless that the double pay should apply on national holidays.

Mr. Frank Bishop, it was stated by some of the contractors, had acted as arbitrator, while President George W. Kendall of the union denied that there had been any arbitrator.

The tobacco workers employed in the "Black Horse" warehouse also went on strike. There are about forty employes in the warehouse, all men and boys, thoroughly acquainted with tobacco working. Of this number four have been receiving $3 per day, and under the cut their salaries would be $2 per day; two are being paid $2.50 per day, and these it is proposed to cut to $1.75 per day; two are being paid $2 per day and it is said that the company proposes to cut these to $1.25 per day. The pickers, it is proposed, are to be cut to 9 cents an hour, which would net them about 35 cents or less a day.

A FAKIR BEATEN.

Sequence of Los Angeles Trade Union Controversy.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., July 22.—The result of the work performed here by the Socialist Trade and Labor Allianceve is bearing fruit. From previous articles published in THE PEOPLE it will be remembered that the Socialists here camped on the trail of the nest of labor fakirs which is controlled by one John Ince of Los Angeles.

Challenges to a debate were issued to him, but for a long time he eluded all attempts to bring him up. An article published in THE PEOPLE of March 30 threw Mr. Ince into a fit, and soon after he came out with a long and abusive editorial on the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

He was promptly nailed on this, and after much dodging, lying and contradiction on his part, he was finally dragged onto the platform to debate the question:

"Resolved that the tactics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance against the pure and simple unions is for the benefit of the working class."

The debate was held at Swinford's Hall, and the place was packed to the doors.

F. N. Tuttle, of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, a resident of this city took the affirmative. Mr. Ince took the negative. It was really not a contest that the audience witnessed, but a thrashing and Mr. Ince received it.

He knew absolutely nothing about the labor movement, pure and simple or otherwise, so he consumed his time in aimless talk, and in violent personal abuse. He argued so well against himelf that there is little doubt but that he could have defeated himself even though he received no aid from Tuttle.

The Socialist Labor Party speaker stuck to the point under discussion and he held up to the light the criminal record of the pure and simple union. When this was accomplished, he proved the necessity for a union based upon the strictest Socialism, a union that would and could fight for the working class.

That his efforts were successful is shown by the standing vote taken when the debate was finished. The vast majority of the audience were new to Socialist ideas, but so ably had they been presented that the vote was in favor of Tuttle more than three to one. Mr. Ince was whipped and he showed it by sneaking from the hall.

STEEL CASTING COMBINATION.

Trust to Be Formed With $15,000,000 Capital.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Another steel combination embracing the principal plants engaged in making steel castings is to be formed. The nucleus of the consolidation is the American Steel Casting Company, of Chester, Pa.

The companies said to be included in the scheme are the following: The American Steel Casting Company, of Chester, Pa.; the American Steel Foundry Company, Sh'ckle, Harrison & Howard, and the Scullin & Gallagher Company, of Chicago; the Franklin Steel Casting Company, of Franklin, Pa.; the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, of Chester, Pa.; and possibly one or two others.

The capital is to be about $15,000,000, with the prospect that the amount will be increased considerably later on.

It was thought for a time that the consolidation might fail, but it was found that each concern entering the combination was able to subscribe for its own quota of stock, and it is on this basis that the scheme is now being carried out.

The companies in the combination make many steel castings for railroads, and it is said there will be a great saving to consumers in the number of patterns used. At the present time there are about one hundred different styles of car-couplers complying with the requirements of the Master Car Builders' Association and the Inter-state Commerce Commission.

Most of these patents while similar in many respects are owned by as many private owners, who have ordered the same made by the steel casting companies, as orders were received from railroads. A movement will be made to "standardize" by adopting three or four standard patterns, and thus avoid the necessity of forcing a railroad to carry a stock of parts for so many styles of couplers. The steel casting companies own some of the principal patterns, and will refuse to make couplers for those outside the combination. What is true of couplers is true also of brakeshoes, driving wheel centres for locomotives and other locomotive parts.

The steel strikers have gained none of their demands. All they have is a "glorious victory," and that only when the story is told by the malodorous bluffer, Theodore Shaffer.

Found Guilty of Lese Majesty.

That is what Judge Sellers' Decision Against Meiko Meyer, of the Socialist Labor Party of Detroit, Amounts to.

"Well, Mr. Meyer, I will say that you used very bad judgment to attack Pingree at the time you did, and I will fine you $45.00 and $5.00 costs or six months."—Judge Sellers.

"Dead — John Pilot. . . Injured — Sheriff C. P. Collins . . Andrew Karmotski. . . five shots through the stomach and bowels, cannot live. Joseph Kaboski, . . . shot through liver; probably fatal. . W. H. Burch, special police officer, . . three ribs broken by a blow from a pickaxe; will live Tony Karechowiak, . . ., bullet wound left thigh. Tony Powaski, . . ., bullet wound left leg. John Kappschmidt, . . ., two bullet wounds; fatal. George Cathey, scalp wounds; serious but not fatal. Five Poles slightly injured; names unknown."—Free Press, April 19, 1894.

"Andrew Hernacki succumbed yesterday afternoon. . . Two deaths have already occurred. . . and more will probably result. . . The authorities are now looking for Julius Novitski . Joseph Osler, . ., was arrested as one of the leaders yesterday. Kappschmidt, . ., and Frank Konkul are two more of the men said to be responsible for the riot. The police . . . are devoting considerable time to discover the identity of the agitators."—Free Press, April 20, 1894.

"The affair is a disgrace. . . and . . . must be put down at once."—Pingree's remark, Free Press, April 20, 1894.

"Even if it is a cut in wages, the standard of wages is less now than it was one year ago. The value of labor fluctuates like the value of wheat or any other commodity."—Commissioner J. E. Scripps, Free Press, April 21, 1894.

"A letter was read from John McBride" (of Miners' Union and afterwards elected President A. F. of L.) "denouncing the strikers at Conners Creek as a bloodthirsty mob, and urging the board not to temporize with them."—Free Press, April 21, 1894, and "The police are bound to preserve order." — Commissioner Schmidt, Free Press, April 21, 1894.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men," etc.—Declaration of Independence.

"No, we cannot give you any police protection; you will have to protect yourself."—Lieutenant Newberry, of Central Police Station, on July 6, 1901.

"They ought to kill him."—Policeman on duty on the Campus on July 6, 1901.

"The streets are ours; the Campus ours;
Aye! ours as much as theirs.
Rise, freemen! you can let 'em yamp or
rush 'em from the squares!
Rally! ye anti-bladders. Rise on your
lofty legs!
Your bleeding sires have often fired free
cats and rotten eggs."
—J. W. W., in Evening News, July 13, 1901.

By thorough consideration, and by comparison of the above citations, the following light is thrown upon certain past events: When John Pilot and Andrew Hernacki were lying cold and dead, and while one dozen other men were lying wounded in hospitals, as a result of the Conners Creek massacre in 1894, while their families had been deprived of their bread-winners, and many small children were crying and starving for want of bread, at that time not a single capitalist paper objected to such conditions, and to such action, or to names such as "damned Polacks," "blood-thirsty mob," etc., being applied to those who had passed away.

No, they were proud of being able to announce to the people in general that John McBride, an influential man in the A. F. of L., or the so-called "Organized Labor of this country," believed in shooting down workingmen who strike against being cut down, and they were proud, furthermore, that they could announce that even John McBride called the men "a blood-thirsty mob." On the other hand, all the papers and all the politicians, Pingree included, shouted in chorus for the preservation of order, i. e., that more men should be shot down if they should still refuse to accept the cut in wages.

Protection for the good names of the men shot, respect for the dead, etc., were unknown qualities to the people who held in their hands the reins of the city government.

Why, then, do these same people, such as Judge Sellers, our local police authorities, our capitalist newspapers, etc., feel such a respect for the dead body of Pingree at this time?

During the beginning of the Philippine war, on March 21, 1899, the Detroit "Journal" published a cartoon with the dead Filipinos sticking up their toes through the grass. Can anything more brutal and cruel be imagined than such a manner of making fun of dead patriots and their misfortunes? As is visible by the above explanation, the feeling for the dead Pingree by Judge Sellers, the police authorities and the local papers, stands out in sharp contrast to the feeling of the same persons towards other people, and hence it shows that not the feeling of decency, of justice or of compassion is the quality that prompts their action, but that it is partisanship and class interest that makes them act the hypocrite. Because Meyer has struck through their rhinoceros hide because he had touched their flesh in spite of their thick and hardened skin; because of that, and that only, is he given $45.00 fine and $5.00 costs for committing no misdemeanor.

The capitalist class and its political tools, in spite of its unhuman, selfish and brutal action, wants to be considered as elite; they want to be looked upon as respectable people in spite of their vulgarity and brutality, and because Meyer has repeatedly laid bare their real character and color, therefore he was singled out as an object for their arbitrary and savage attack.

When on Saturday evening, July 6, the S. L. P. meeting on the campus was disturbed by a couple of newspaper reporters, and a couple of militia men, together with "Railroad Jack" and a half-dozen boys (it is very probable that they were newsboys), when this little bunch, instructed and encouraged by the above remarks of a policeman, began rushing and shouting, they were the ones who became responsible for trying to create a riot; but in spite of the fact that their guilt is apparent to every fair minded person, Judge Sellers announced that they are not to blame, but that, instead, Meyer is the one who is responsible for what happened—Meyer, the person against whom their attacks were directed; Meyer, the person who was trying to stop the ruffians from interfering; Meyer, the person who asked for police protection at the headquarteers. He was arbitrarily refused, by the authorities, the protection of our civic institutions; he was found guilty in their stead and the disturbers were given the privilege to continue their arbitary action. What do you think would have happened to the Conner's Creek strikers in 1894 had they begun to make attacks upon certain fellows—if they had begun to shout "Get a rope and hang thos who called us 'damned Polacks' and 'blood-thirsty mob' "? Does anybody imagine that the politicians, Mr. McBride or the newspaper editors would have been found guilty of creating a riot because they called them names? No, the actual disturbers, and nobody else, as is noticeable by the arrest of the supposed ringleaders of the Conners' Creek riot, would have been found guilty, no matter on to what, or to whom they might have tried to put the blame. Hence, the contrast between the action of the authorities under the different circumstances is remarkable. They did not regard the dead bodies of the Conner's Creek "rioters" as they did the dead Pingree; they did not regard the Haymarket or the Conner's Creek "rioters" as they did the would-be rioters of the Campus, July 6. This difference in the justice meted out by our authorities must force into the minds of every honest and unprejudiced person the question: What has become of the constitutional "Self-evident truth that all men are created equal"? What has become of our constitutional right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, "to secure" which "governments are instituted among men"? What has become of that right when certain partisans may endanger the life of citizens by shouting for and demanding vengeance? Does not this, in reality, amount to a suspension of the constitution? Is it not better, under those circumstances, that they tell us openly that they dont care to abide by the constitution any longer, so that each wageworker may know that he must prepare for a fight for life or death?

Judge Sellers and the police authorties have placed themselve above the constitution by allowing arbitrary violaters to endanger and threaten the life of persons whose political ideas or whose class interests are not in conformity with their own! Is Judge Sellers so ignorant and stupid that he can not understand that opinions and decisions on the judgement of people must come from the Probate Court, and not from the Police Court?

Judge Sellers found Meyers guilty of using "bad judgment." Meyer's judgment was none of his business. Sellers should have decided where and how Meyers disturbed the peace; if guilty he could have sentenced him for that. But it is certainly a novel undertaking to fine a person, or to send him to the workhouse, if his judgment is not proper. It is, furthermore, very queer that a judge can decide such a case without the proper medical testimony. And the Probate Court is the only place to decide about cases where the healthy and proper condition of a person's mind is in question. And we are, furthermore, convinced that even Judge Sellers is not voicing the ideas of all his partisans. Often during the the last two or three weeks have the following remarks have been made by honest men—quite a number of those who made those remarks were Pingreeites when Pingree was alive—they said: "Look at the hypocritical newspapers and politicians; look how they all shout now for Pingree, while when he was alive, they fought and opposed him."

This, certainly, is true; but the Socialist Labor party wishes to add something to that. As Pingree and his antagonists represented opposing capitalist interests, they fought each other whenever a labor question was not involved. Now, while Pingree is dead, he cannot favor some capitalists to the detriment of others; and because all CAPITALISTS RECOGNIZE IN PINGREE A CHAMPION OF THEIR CAUSE, therefore they are all willing to forget the disagreeable moments of the past. Pingree always favored private ownership of the means of production. He advocated at different times of his political career such ideas as a municipal electric plant, a municipal bakery, and municipal ownership of street railways; but he never stood for the abolition of the labor exploiting system, and, hence, Pingree was capitalistic in his political conceptions and ideas. Many of Pingree's reforms were nothing else but determined attempts to introduce more improved labor saving systems than had previously existed, and hence, in this respect, PINGREE WAS A PROGRESSIVE CAPITALIST—and nothing else. But, as a capitalist who introduces many of the latest and best machines is no philanthropist, neither is the introducer of a modern system of of transportation a philanthropist. New machines and new systems of transportation are introduced by their respective promoters because they, proportionately, reduce the amount of men needed in production and transportation in proportion as less men are required, to that extent are more profits forthcoming. Saving of expenses counts in the same manner, because, as is often said, a dollar saved is a dollar earned. Under capitalism, saving expenses and profit making does not benefit anybody but those who benefit thereby in production. It cannot benefit those whose wages are reduced as a result of the reduction of expenses; it cannot benefit those who are thrown out of work as a result of the reduction of expenses and the introduction of new systems of production with new machines. Pingree, therefore, as a progressive capitalist, was in reality an ideal capitalist, and the members of his class are willing to allow him—his actions—to be used as an example for future generations. The working class, especially, need such an example, otherwise they will not follow and work for the preservation of capitalism. Pingree, therefore, is given the color of godliness, his bad acts are supposed to have been buried, and the so-called "good acts" are to live on. Pingree takes the place of an infallible being, and whoever dares to re-utter his formerly often expressed opposition to Pingreeism, becomes guilty of "sacrilege." The capitalist class now wants to clothe Pingree in the garb of an undisputed ruler, a monarch and whosoever dares to tell the truth about his lifetime whoever refuses to be gagged and refuses to become a hypocrite, that man runs counter to the wishes of the capitalist class and he must, therefore, be punished and intimidated—he is found guilty of lese majesty.

Let nobody suppose that Meiko Meyer was the only man who refused to become a hypocrite. When he spoke at the monument, he voiced the opinions and ideas of the whole Socialist Labor Party. Not he, but the Socialist Labor Party was fined $50 for holding a different political opinion from Pingreeism. Not he, but the Socialist Labor Party and the wage working class are the parties whom they wanted to make an object lesson of when police protection was refused. Accidentally, the person who addressed the crowd was the same person who, a few weeks ago, showed to the striking machinists and their sympathizers in front of the Olds Motor Works that they should vote the police clubs into their own hands—into the hands of the wage-working class. That the authorities tried to get even with him for showing up the use made of the police by the capitalist authorities while they were busy at charging and clubbing strikers a few feet from where Meyer spoke while hanging onto a trolley wire post, is very apparent, but, since he voiced the Socialist Labor Party, and since the Socialist Labor Party has taken a determined stand in favor of the wage-working class on all occasions, for that reason it was not Meyer, but it was, once more, the Socialist Labor Party and its unflincing, determined stand for Labor's rights which was found guilty in the Detroit Police Court on Monday, July 8, 1901, of using bad judgment or (?) of disturbing the peace. Very well done, Judge, it is well that we know we are disturbing the peace of the class that you serve, and that they consider our judgment bad because we cannot be used to entrench capitalism. Workers! remember this on election day by depositing your votes for the Socialist Labor Party.

That the police authorities, Judge Sellers, the newspapers (especially the News and Tribune), a man who paid "Railroad Jack" for his part of the work, Mr. J. W. W.—who is Mr. Pingree's ex-private secretary—etc., all pull in one direction in this case, shows the connection that exists between them, and proves, furthermore, that the ripper and anti-ripper cry is a fraud. The very men and the very papers that formerly denounced Andrews, Navin, etc., and criticised them for their stand towards the Campus meetings, now seem to be a part of them. Everybody knows that the attack made upon Meyer on July 6 was not the first attempt to start a riot on the Campus. The last attack undoubtedly, would have been made even if Pingree had not died. There was nothing said on the Campus on that evening that had not been said before by the same men. Pingree himself knew everything Meyer wrote about him, because, since Pingree wrote and sent a letter to Meyer, Meyer himself had forwarded to Pingree, by mail, all of his published criticism of Pingree's actions. Why didn't Pingree defend himself against the same? It stands to reason that since Pingree did not think such action desirable, the interference with Meyer of the above mentioned part of the capitalist political machinery was uncalled for. Besides that, it is a very poor case that requires blows and violence to establish a person's worth. Why, good deeds are self-evident and need only to be alluded to in debate to establish the man's good act. Why, then, didn't his friends resort to showing Pingree's good deeds? Because these men knew that Pingree's works could not be reduced to the class interests of the wage working class, when analyzed by a class-conscious workingman. For the reason that the capitalist class and its political tools dare not face the Socialist Labor Party men in debate, a couple of men, among whom reporters were repeatedly recognized, tried, at different times, to start a riot by rushing. Of course there is a probability that at that time, and even at the last attempt made by them, the reporters that participated were looking and working for nothing else than a chance to report in glaring headlines that a riot had occurred so as to enable their employers to sell so many more copies; and, being ignorant of the class struggle, they would, naturally, expect or hope to benefit by their employers' prosperity. And even lies will be resorted to by them when truthful material to report is lacking. The unfairness, the unscrupulousness and the unreliability, yes, the outright lying done by some of these reporters can best be imagined when we consider that the "Evening News" of July 8th says that, according to officer McDermott, Meyer had shouted out while the funeral was passing: "There goes the body, etc." The fact is that only one of the two officers that arrested Meyer testified, and he admitted that they knew nothing because they saw nothing. At the time that Meyer spoke Pingree had been buried a number of hours, and when the officers arrested him, it was all of 10 p. m.; hence, it is evident that he could not have exclaimed the words—reported by the "Evening News"—while the funeral was passing. On Sunday, July 7, Meyer wrote a letter to the "Tribune," asking them to publish it as a correction of what they said in the Sunday "News-Tribune" of July 7th. They published only a small part of the same, although the letter had already been written in a condensed form. All parts intended to throw light upon the affair were carefully suppressed by that paper. A small part of what was suppressed is here given: "When I started to speak, I explained that the speech was intended to show up Pingreeism, since Pingreeism is continued in spite of the fact that the man is dead. . . I was not talking about Pingree when 'Railroad Jack' incited a few boys to begin to disturb our meeting. 'Railroad Jask' evidently came to the campus for the purpose of disturbing our meeting, because he placed his barrel very close to my stand, and he at once began to interrupt me in my speech. While 'Railroad Jack' was carryign on in this manner, I was explaining about the impossibility for men to start in business, successfully, at the present time, without a large amount of money, and that, hence, those who have no tools of their own—means of production—to work with must allow the capitalist class to rob them of the biggest part of what they produce, or they must starve.

"To prove the correctness of what I said, I referred to what Pingree said at one time, and stated: Pingree said that when he started in business, he had $300 and his partner had a thousand dollars; together they had $1,300; at that time this sum was sufficient to enable them to compete; but he admitted that to be able to compete now, a person would need one hundred times the amount they started with, or one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Hence, the remarks I made about Pingree, when 'Railroad Jack' incited a few fellows to become disorderly, were to Pingree's credit, if anything."

When Meyer attacked capitalism, when he showed up the workings of the system, and mentioned that a part of the surplus value which the capitalist class robs from the workers is spent to keep itself in power, when he showed that the politicians and the newspapers are given part of this to write and speak for the perpetuation of capitalism—to boom up the political tools of the capitalist class—at that time the newspaper reporters, "Railroad Jack," a half dozen boys, and a few of "the defenders of the State," better known as militia men, at that time, they all seemed to think that the time had arrived to begin to rush, and when "Railroad Jack" had given the orders to his boys to begin shouting, all of them under the leadership of the reporters succeeded in running Meyer off his platform. Before that, and after he had reviewed Pingree's political record and his deeds, Meyer had explained Mr. Carnegie's philanthropic act of offering $750,000 of his spoils to Detroit for a library. He had reviewed the Homestead strike, and during all this time, when Pingree was not mentioned, "Railroad Jack" did his utmost to disupt the Socialist Labor Party's meeting.

He had failed in his attempt to capture the audience that listened to the Socialist Labor Party's speaker, and as a result, he resorted to the desperate act of giving the command for the attack. One of the audience, Herman Richter, had seen that another man handed something to "Railroad Jack," and, therefore, asked Jack what it was. Jack acknowledged that it was money, whereupon Richter told him that it was poor policy to begin disturbing a meeting for such a mite as Jack said he received for it. From that time on the half dozen boys shouted, "get a rope," "hang him," "he ran down Pingree,"etc. They had, evidently, been told just what to shout, and it was evident that in this manner a crowd was to be attracted, which, not knowing the actual circumstances, should be influenced and prejudiced against Meyer. The few men who were implicated in the conspiracy to create a riot, tried to shield their dastardly acts, and they also, tried to shield the fewness of their numbers by trying to identify the spectators with themselves.

Workingmen and other fair-minded men, you should read this carefully. Circulate this leaflet among your friends. Preserve it for future reference, and remember: Never before was a more cowardly and dastardly conspiracy concocted. You all know about the prosecution of the different campus speakers; the riot of a few months ago is fresh in everybody's memory; but on July 6, undoubtedly, the crowning riot should have occurred. It is evident that the plans of the conspirators were such that the actual instigators should be shielded, while the initiative for the riot should be shoved upon Meyer, "who maddened the Pingree idolizing crowd."

That the attempt failed is due only to the disinterested attitude of the crowd and to the presence of mind of the men singled out for the attack. That the conspirators are angry, and wanted to get revenge for the failure of their attempt, is shown by Judge Sellers' mad action of fining a man $50 for making use of his civic rights; but, the decision of the court will have no effect upon the Socialist Labor Party. Whether or not the higher court reverses Judge Sellers' decision, we know that the wage-working class, which, in the future, will decide upon the justice of the case, will judge properly, regardless of the finding of any of the present capitalist courts. They will find that Meiko Meyer was not guilty; and Judge Sellers and the rest of the capitalist political crew will be placed before the world in their proper light. Workingmen, carry this fight to the polls: that is the place where we can give Judge Sellers and company their just rewards by voting for the Socialist Labor Party.

TO THOSE WHO LOOK FOR A UNION LABEL.

Notice:—It is not possible to print a true Union Label on this leaflet because the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance label can not be found in Detroit.

We refuse to use the International Typographical Union's Label because it cannot be recognized by us as a genuine union label for the following reasons:

1. The International Typographical Union and the American Federation of Labor allow such men as Gov. Steunenberg and President McKinley—both of whom are responsible for the use of the militia and military to suppress and shoot down strikers—to belong to their organizations as honorary members:
2. The American Federation of Labor—of which the International Typographical Union is a part—allows its presidents to uphold the capitalist class by recommending the cold-blooded murder of striking workingmen.
3. The different unions belonging to the A. F. of L. did—and do even to-day—"scab" it upon other workingmen on strike.
4. All of the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. "scab" it on election day, etc.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE,
of Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party.

WORKINGMEN, JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Section Detroit, S. L. P., meets the second and fourth Monday of each month in Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, near Hastings streets.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

MILITANTS OF THE PARTY CALLED TO ACTION.

Necessity of Sturdy Effort to Make the Coming Outing a Success—The Impending Campaign—Advertisements to Be Gathered.

Do not forget the outing which is to take place next Sunday, August 11th. Boats will leave East 91st pier at 9 a. m., South Fifth street, Brooklyn at 9.30 a. m., and East Third street pier at 10 a. m. From the latter place they will start on their journey around the Battery, and up the Hudson to Forest View Grove.

The entertainment committee which has the affair in charge, promises that it will be one of the finest that the Socialist Labor Party has ever undertaken. There will be good wholesome refreshments on board at the very lowest prices; there will be music for dancing; and there will be plenty of fun for young and old.

At the grove dancing will be resumed, and there will also be plenty of sports and games. Nothing will be omitted to make it an ideal outing. In this hot August weather every man and woman owe a duty to themselves to take a little recreation. This trip on the water up the most beautiful river in America is just what you need.

The price of tickets is only thirty-five cents for each person. Children under twelve years of age will be taken free. This will give you an opportunity to bring your little ones out, and give them fresh air, and an excursion that will do them a world of good.

The purpose of this excursion is to assist the Abend Blatt, and the Daily People. Both of these papers are now face to face with a momentious political campaign. It is necessary that something be done to help them through the difficulties that come on all papers not backed and used for their own purposes by rich capitalists.

The Abend Blatt is the Jewish organ of Socialism. It is absolutely owned by the Socialist Labor Party. Nobody can deny the fact that it is doing necessary and sound work among the great Jewish population of the city. That work must be kept up and extended. Here is a chance to do it, and the chance should be taken by everyone who has the welfare of the cause at heart.

Then there is the Daily People. Backed by the untiring, dauntless energy of the Socialist Labor Party it has accomplished the "impossible" in journalism. During the 13 months of its existence it has seen over one hundred daily papers die. It has seen millions of dollars sunk in other papers. It has seen practically every daily paper in New York forced to draw upon the great resources of the men whose tools they are. Despite the terrible struggle that all papers have, and despite especially the struggle a daily paper that, transgresses every rule of capitalist society, the Daily People has maintained the fight, and will continue to maintain the fight until its party the fighting S. L. P. has accomplished its purpose.

Those who are acquainted with the uphill work that confronts the paper, should stand ready to do their duty in helping it along. No matter what its vigor may be, no matter what its mission may be, it must be assisted until it has gained, solid ground, and is able to smash its way along through the whole putrid crew of opposition.

This present festival means much to both papers. We must have both of them, as they are the ponderous striking arms of the party. Each shares equally in the proceeds of this outing. If the result is good, each will be correspondingly benefited. If it is a failure each will have its work made correspondingly harder.

Therefore comrades, you should up and to work, sell tickets, advertise the affair thoroughly, and turn out en masse.

It is also well to gather advertisements for the Daily People. There will be plenty of strangers at the outing. Copies will be distributed to them. It will be an excellent chance to make propaganda, and to demonstrate the excellent advertising qualities of the paper.

If you have not already commenced on this work, do so at once. The price of adertisements will be only one dollar an inch, single column. Send all money and copy to Hugo Vogt, 2-6 New Reade street. Tickets can be procured from L. Abelson, or from Assembly Districts.

BANK WRECKER PARDONED.

President Adds Another Official to His Long List.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President has pardoned John F. Johnson, former President of the State National Bank of Logansport, Ind., who was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for misappropriating funds of the bank and for other violations of the national banking act. Johnson had served five years.

Petitions for his pardon were adversely reported by the prosecuting attorney and the trial judge, but recently they have made reports favoring a material reduction of the sentence. Numerously signed petitions have been received at the Department of Justice, one signed by more than 3,000 persons, by prominent men in all walks of life. The Attorney-General in his recommendation for pardon says:

"This undoubtedly shows an almost universally prevailing sentiment in the community where the offences were committed that the ptitioner has been sufficiently punished. The facts show that he did not profit personally to the extent of a single dollar by his violations of the law."

THIERS THE BUTCHER.

Terrible Fate Meted Out to the Helpless Communists.

The following is taken from "The Paris Commune, Thirty Years After," written by William Trant for the August "Century."

On the following morning, Wednesday, I again sallied forth. The first sound that fell upon my ear was "Vive la Ligne!" and turning round the corner of my dwelling-place were the soldiers of the line, who for two hours had advanced in single file along the Rue St. Honore, keeping close to the houses, thereby finding shelter from the mitraille that was poured against them from a barricade a little farther on. These bluecoats moved thus along this narrow street and down that passage, convolving like a huge serpent fastening on the city. Everywhere they went they were received with cheers. The tricolor was hoisted out of the windows of the great shops, that had been closed during the last two months. After the infantry came batteries of artillery, and after these squadrons of cavalry. A halt was made at the spot (above indicated) where I was standing and the commanding officer, a young fellow, smoked a cigarette and consulted a plan of instructions. Just then two of his men dragged toward him a person who the crowd said, was a communist. "Fusillez-le!" cried out the throng, and the officer (I was standing close to him) said, "Oui, fusillez-le!" (I little thought that before long I should hear the same command given as regards myself.) In less time than is occupied in recording the fact, the poor wretch was dragged a few yards away; one of the men put the muzzle of his chassepot underneath the victim's skull, the barrel along his back; the other soldier stooped and pulled the trigger; a report, a smoke, a groan, and with protests of innocence on his lips the soul of the poor victim passed away.

A man standing at the corner of a street heard two officers talking of the bravery of the troops. "Yes," said the loiterer, "if your men had fought like that against the Prussians, all this would not have happened." The officer pulled out his pistol and shot him. "Our army has behaved heroically," said M. Thiers. "We execute with the law and by the law." "Where's your boasted liberty?" I asked of a friend, a Frenchman. Taking off his shoe, he searched the inside of it very minutely, and then said: "It has been there for the last two months, but I think it is lost now."

The method of formal execution by young cigarette-smoking colonels, as above indicated, was the usual kind of execution. The honor of a firing-party was reserved for a few persons of distinction, such as Milliere, who had resigned his seat as deputy for Paris in the National Assembly to become a member of the Commune. He was placed in front of the Pantheon, and with arm raised cried "Vive le peuple!" There was a roll of musketry, a murmur, and he was dead. As I was walking away from the sad spectacle I met Mr. Holt White of the "Pall Mall Gazette," who said to me: "I am sorry I am too late. I wanted to see Milliere. People say he looks so much like Jesus Christ." We then witnessed a sight that made us both shudder. Up to the previous day the fight had been going on beneath a glorious sun and a cloudless sky. I was astonished to find how few traces of the carnage were to be seen in the streets. The reason was that the sunshine had dried the blood and it had become covered with a concealing layer of fine dust. Now, however, there had been showers of rain, and the effect was as if the very stones of the streets were bleeding afresh. Near the Panthon, at a spot where several men had been shot, blood was trickling in sluggish streams to the gutter. Soldiers, fatigued with the day's massacre, reposed on the wet pavement, using it also as a dining-table. We saw them eating raw meat, which they were too fatigued to remove from the streams of blood that trickled about it—a sorry banquet for M. Thiers's "heroes!"

To detail what I saw during the rest of the fighting would be to repeat in effect what is above written. Everywhere in the streets dead bodies were lying about. There were no wounded, for the troops gave no quarter. In every direction the work of death and destruction went on; the human brute unchained, the imbecile wrath, the mad fury of man devouring his brother man.

The part of the city in possession of the conquerors, however, was safe, though not comfortable to walk in. Scattered brains, limbs, bodies, and blood formed a ghastly spectacle.

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CONTRADICTIONS

IN WHICH THE DEFENDERS OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM ARE INVOLVED.

They Fight "Bureaucratic Industry" Under an Imaginative Socialism and Accept It Under Capitalism—Modern Trusts and Their Directorates.

The evolution of the capitalist system has placed its advocates in many a contradictory position.

Years ago, when this system was still young, and small production was its main characteristic, these advocates contended that it was essentially a system of individualism.

To them, the opportunities for the development of the individual as a bourgeois property holder and capitalist, was guaranteed by the capitalist system.

They, accordingly, denounced Socialism as a system of bureaucratic industry in which the workers, for whom they professed a great solicitude as embryo bourgeois property holders and capitalists, would be organized into departments and directed by a despotic office-holding class.

Of course, the Socialism of these advocates, with its paternal aspects, was simply a man of straw, a thing of their own super-heated imaginations, raised to serve their class interests; as the Socialism of the proletariat is a fraternal Socialism, an industrial democracy, with its rule from below and not from above.

With the evolution of capitalism these advocates have become the defenders of a system that is essentially the same as that which they denounced in their imaginative conceptions of Socialism.

To-day, under the trusts, we witness the organization of industry in a manner that restricts individual opportunity and compels the formation of the workers into departments directed by capitalists besides whose despotism that of the office holding class pales into insignificance.

Take the iron and steel industry for example. The mass of individuals who might want to enter that industry are unable to do so because of their inability to compete with the steel trust. They are restricted in their opportunities because of the large capitalization required. Such capitalization is only possible when based on properties already in hand, and backed by the financial means which the capitalists of the world have organized and which they alone can command. Capital is no longer a thing of individual initiative and control: it is corporate and social.

Again in the iron and steel industry thousands upon thousands of men are organized into departments. The steel trust, for instance, employs 250,000 persons. These persons, because of the technichal methods and the subdivision of labor evolved must necessarily be formed into branches or departments, in which they have no voice or control.

In the capitalist industries of to-day the persons employed therein are subjected to a military-like rigor; and they are required to obey orders without question or protest, or else forfeit their positions.

Recently, for example, the clerical offices of two of the companies constituting the Steel Trust, removed from New York City to Pittsburg. About a year prior the same offices had been removed from Chicago to New York. On the occasion of the latter removal many of the force stated in an interview printed at the time that they preferred to remain in Chicago, where they had formed many fine associations, but they supposed they had to go where their interests were. On the occasion of the second removal much fear was expressed over the loss of situations which was apt to follow the concentration of offices. In no instance was there a protest or a disobedience of orders; and yet clerks, in their own estimation, are the most individual of individuals.

The condition of "common" laborers in modern industry is even worse. They must perform their tasks amid great hardships and dangers, resulting as statistics show, in injuries and loss of life. Protests on their part is met by an arrogant defiance, coupled with sophistical arguments upon the rights of capital. If persisted in, wholesale discharges follow.

In the Steel Trust, for instance, employees are plainly given to understand that the Trust officials are in supreme control, and determined to manage the affairs of the corporation as they believe its interests, and not those of the employees, demand.

In modern industry, corporations are governed by an extremely small body of men, many of whom perform no actual duties, outside of drawing salaries, whatever, and are mere figure heads.

The steel trust, for example, is governed by a directorate consisting of twenty-four members. There are also an executive and finance committee, both of which are made up of members of the directorate. Then there is a secretary and a treasurer, who are not members of the directorate, and a president, so that twenty-six men all told nominally direct the 250,000 employees of this gigantic corporation. Prate about the despotism of an office-holding class!

In politics, the possibilities of peacefully affecting a change among office-holders are more numerous than the possibilities of effecting a change in such a directorate. No principle of "rotation in office" or any other political device for "the relief of an oppressed people," can be applied there; nothing short of a revolution will avail!

Yet the denouncers of an imaginative Socialism are the staunchest upholders of this system. They live in the past, using the time-worn phrases, unmindful of the fact that their meaning has changed.

A Monster Lathe.

A monster lathe has just been made in Philadelphia. It is eighty-six feet long and its total weight is 135 tons. It has been constructed for preparing the thirty-two huge granite pillars to be used in building a new cathedral, each pillar weighing 160 tons.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

There is no more sure tie between friends than when they are united in their objects and wishes. CICERO,

BRYAN "COMING OUR WAY."

In his "Commoner" Mr. Bryan introduces a nearly five-column article on the platform adopted by the Ohio Democratic convention this month, with these words:

"It began with municipal and state issues, and the handiwork of Mayor Tom L. Johnson was evident in THE TERSE AND EMPHATIC DECLARATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES SO FAR AS THEY APPLY TO LOCAL QUESTIONS."

He then proceeds to explain that "there is sound Democracy" in the demand that looks to municipal ownership of railways.

Let the Glasgow plan municipalizationists rejoice; let the Socialism-in-our-timers take heart! Has not Bryan himself committed himself to Socialism by that passage? Let the "Arena" make a note for its next month's "Topics of the Times," and point out one more event to prove that "mind and heart are being touched" and that "the cause of co-operation and the public ownership of public utilities is being carried forward."

In the meantime, the Socialist Labor Party, with a perverseness that fully justifies the angriest epithets from the Fraternity of Reformers, will continue incredulous. Nay, it will do more. It will continue to tear the false mask of Socialism from the schemers, who try to deceive therewith, and will with ruthless blows smite both mask and would-be deceivers.

There is no reason under the sun why the Democratic capitalists should not want their politicians to run the railways, and also all other "public utilities."

Is not the municipal Government of Greater New York a "public utility"? And do not the politicians of the Democratic capitalists, and eke of the Republicans, run the said public utility entirely to the satisfaction of the said capitalists? Witness the broken heads administered to the trolley strikers only a few years ago.

Is not the State Government of South Carolina a "public utility"? And do not the politicians of the Democratic capitalists, and eke of the Republicans, operate the said public utility fully to the pleasure of the said capitalists? Witness children under ten years exploited in her factories, and a bill to remedy such evil thrown out as immoral and un-Christian?

Is the national Government of the United States perchance no "public utility"? And who is there, daring enough to gainsay that the politicians of the Democratic capitalists, and eke of the Republicans, were, under the Democratic administration of Cleveland, remiss in their alertness to satisfy the said capitalists? Witness the bayoneting of the Pullman strikers into subjection to their exploiters.

Let the moon-calf Reformers be humbugged with words; let the Cleveland Social Democratic Wooldridges line their coats with "terse and emphatic" and, above all, convenient Johnsonianist Socialism. That is the style they are built on. Otherwise with the S. L. P. It is neither moon-calf nor crook. Not the best baited hook can lure it, nor can bribes put it on its head. It is here to pull up branch and root the capitalist system, and dump the vermin capitalist class, that is nestling in the branches of that Upas tree.

Bryan's and Johnson's "coming our way" will be true only when they shall all, together with their Republican compeers, march united to meet and give battle to the Socialist Labor Party.

PALS FALLING OUT.

Of a sudden the New York "Times" sees no good, aye, it sees great harm to the country, to "civilization," to—well, to everything worth having in the "pure and simple Unions," that is to say in those organizations of Labor that are either frankly built upon the stupidity that Capital and Labor are brothers, or that have a Socialistic declaration of principles, like a pirate ship flying false colors, but betray their identity with the former set by allowing themselves to be officered by heelers of the capitalist parties, and by their conduct in the economic field play into the hands of the "Organized Scabbery." These sorts of Unions were once the pets of "The Times." It boomed them in all their preposterous fly-paper pretences; held them up as bright examplars in cheerful contrast to the "blood-thirsty" bona fide Socialist Unions, and was untiring in writing on their "great achievements." It is immaterial to the real point that this change of heart has come over "The Times" since the Steel Strike, that is to say, at a time when the function of "pure and simple" Unionism as a pawn in the capitalist chess game interferes with the steel stock speculations of its masters. The real point is that "The Times" now is making certain statements, that are pre-eminently true about the condition of Labor in America, statements that, just as soon as the existing cause of irritation with its pals shall have subsided, it is sure to contradict. Hence it is well to enter of record, for future reference, the statements in question.

In its headlong bad temper "The Times" has unearthed an article, written last year by Mr. Benjamin Taylor against Trade Unionism in England. Among the passages it quotes with approval is this:

"A German or American workingman will give equal attention simultaneously to three, four or six machines or tools, while the British workingman is compelled by his trades union to limit his attention to one."

A substantially correct sthatement; and pregnant is the lesson it teaches!

Here in America, where capitalism has deployed freest and has, differently from England, the field all to itself, the workingman is exploited three, four and six times as much as on the other side; and such an intense exploitation is his share here for the very reason of the existence here of just the kind of "Unionism," whose absurd structure and "Organized Scabbery" leadership commend the thing generally to "The Times" and the class it writes for.

In last month's issue of the "Machinists' Journal," several times referred to in these columns, Mr. Hugh MacGregor turned somersaults of delight at the decision of the A. F. of L. to raid Puerto Rico, and organize the workers there, and he announced the decision as "a first step in a movement that will encircle the globe." By the light of the quotation, unwisely taken by "The Times," one may judge that it is not the Jubilee the said "first step" has in store for the workers. As American capitalism is invading the world, it is bound to take in its train its pals, the "pure and simple" Union with its "Organized Scabbery" leadership. The two sets of pals may, as happens just now, occasionally fall out, but they are bound to make up again, seeing they need each other.

It is quite certain, however, that on their "world encircling" move, long before they shall have completed the circle, the two sets will be overtaken and wiped out, their alternating love feasts and quarrels put an end to, by another Movement, whose first step was the running up the masthead, and nailing there, the flags of the Socialist Labor Party and of bona fide, intelligent Unionism,—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

NEW? NAY EXCEEDING OLD!

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Asociation knows one thing, and another he does not know. The thing he knows is that a continuous repetition of methods that have uninterruptedly proved ineffective and disastrous is apt to draw suspicion upon a "Labor Leader," and thus defeat his own purposes; the thing he does not know is that just as soon as people's experience has become so ample that their deceivers find it necessary to cover up appearances, the jig is up, or on the way to be up: suspicion, once aroused and justifiedly so, is not apt to be thrown off the scent: inquiry, once set on foot, will continue and never rest satisfied till the badger is unearthed.

The pure and simple strike, with all its appurtenances, the subsequent pure and simple boycott with all its rattletraps, have been tried in a long series of trials. The result is that, to-day, the share of the American workingman in the product of his labor is over 44 per cent less than it was fifty years ago. This fact might escape the rank and file; they were not there fifty years ago; for that the average life of the American workingman is too short: most are worn out with labor and die young: but what does not wholly escape them is the broken-reed nature of the staves they leaned on, the pure and simple strike and boycotts, that their leaders had confidently stated were all-sufficient for protection. These they found to have regularly snapped in two and cruelly lacerated them in the snapping. All this President Shaffer knows, and knowing, he also knows that to talk the identical language of old would seriously expose him. Accordingly, in his speech at Wellsville he took pains to be distinctly heard to say that he was not now managing a strike "in the ordinary sense of the word." What, then, is the extraordinary sense of the word in which this strike is managed? President Shaffer gives the clew to the answer. It is playing the stock exchange and the political move. President Shaffer obviously does not know that this fraud will be seen through, all the quicker as there is nothing new in it.

The pure and simple strike and boycott, together with their combined rattletraps, never were anything but feints. While the rank and file picketed and boycotted, and was clubbed and shot and arrested by the henchmen of the very parties that their Fakirs induced them to support, the methods of the stock exchange and politics were going on behind the scenes. The Fakirs, wrenching the Labor Movement out of joint, placed it on the false ground of "common interests between Capital and Labor," instead of on the true ground of the class struggle, and dealt in capitalist methods. To either join or take the tip from stock exchange "bears," and thus turn strikes, "for the promotion of wages," into manoeuvres for speculations in stocks, is an old and favorite Labor Fakir device; nor is the device of dabbling in politics at such times less old, witness the raft of strike leaders who bob up with political jobs after the "settlement" of strikes.

Nay, there is nothing new in President Shaffer's management. It is the old, old system of exploiting the latent resentment that is in the breast of the worker against the individual plundering capitalists, and turning it to the personal advantage of the Labor Fakir, which is to say, the capitalist system of labor fleecing.

MUNICIPALIZATION AGAIN.

Yesterday's Albany correspondence proves two things. It proves that the impression left by the late trolley strike in that city, together with the conduct of the militia, goes deep and wide and is lasting; it also shows that the Socialist Labor Party, with its steady, straight, unterrified agitation, is feared by the capitalists. The launching in Albany of a new political party, the "Independent Citizens' Union," upon a municipalization platform, and the serious effort immediately put forth to rope in the Socialist Labor Party tell the tale quite strongly.

Next to the issue of "taxation," perhaps even abreast of it, that of "municipalization" is the most natural lure for capitalism to hold out to the masses. How clear it looks and sounds to say: "Socialism is against the private ownership of capital; railway lines is capital; let us municipalize them; that is a step in the direction of Socialism"! And, yet, however clear such a theory looks and sounds, there is none falser.

Is the Police force a private undertaking in private hands? No, it is municipalized. Is the militia a private undertaking in private hands? No, it is run by the State. Is the military a private undertaking in private hands? No, it is nationalized.—And yet with the regularity of clock-work the municipalized Police is seen clubbing the workingmen on strikes; the State-run militia is seen shooting them down; the nationalized military is seen locking them up in Idaho Bull Pens. Nationalization, obviously, is no charm to shield the worker from the brutality of the capitalist shirker.

Perhaps it might be objeted that these instances are not germane in that they do not represent either labor or services in productive work, and come only incidentally into play. While the objection is not tenable, let it pass. What of the Brookln Bridge railroad? That certainly is a productive service. Is it a private undertaking, in private hands? No, it is municipalized. What of the Onandaga county salt works? That was productive. Was it a private undertaking? No, it was State-run. What about the Post-office? Is it a private undertaking, in private hands? No, it is nationalized.—And yet the wages of the Bridge employees have suffered cut-down upon cut-down and their hours are inhumanly long, so long that, owing to their exposed work, mortality has been great among them, while all the while the leisure and wealth of the capitalist class has been on the increase; the Onandaga salt workers were paid starvation wages and the concern was run into the ground so as to give a pretext for passing it over to private parties for a song; and as to the Post Office, it is doubtful whether in the sweatshops of the East Side there are worse sweated girls than those found in the bagging department at Washington, to say nothing of the many ignominies to which the letter carriers are exposed.

Socialism is against the private ownership of capital. But that does not mean, as the municipalizers would have it appear, that Socialism favors the public ownership of capital by the capitalist class. In other words, Socialism demands the overthrow of the capitalist class, and the placing of the capital in the hands of the workers so that he who works may live and he who can and won't work may do the other thing. Now, then, in a movement with such broad and yet precise aims of justice, municipalization is not a means, it is a result. The means and, therefore, the immediate aim, is the conquest of the public powers—now owned by the capitalist class as they own their coats,—by the working class, upon the class-conscious platform and with the class- the abolition of the wages system of labor, to the end that he who works may live in the full affluence and with the full dignity that becomes the citizen of the 20th Century.

As evidenced by the facts and illustrations mentioned above, the "municipalization" proposed by the Albany capitalists is but capitalism in disguise. The S. L. P. will block the swindle.

A SORE SPOT EXPOSED.

It would be edifying to hold the noses of the praise-singers of the capitalist system, as the "only social system that keeps society abreast of mechanical achievements," to the hard facts revealed by the conduct of the New York Central Railroad corporation in the matter of the Park avenue tunnel.

The tunnel in question is an unqualified nuisance, both to the tenants of the residences that line the avenue under which it runs, and to the enormous number of passengers conveyed through it. Hundreds of trains run both ways daily through the tunnel. It is the ingress and egress of the New York Central, not alone, but also of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and of the New York and Harlem line. What with the narrowness of the tunnel, the inadequate means of ventilation and the smoke from the numerous locomotives passing through on its four tracks, the atmosphere in the tunnel is suffocating, not infrequently even fetid. The discomfort to the passengers is intense, while, escaping through the round holes overhead, a stench infests the street above, and invades the contiguous houses.

Surely here is an evil. The praise-singers of capitalism, affecting scientific calmness, often admit the existence of evils in modern society, but they vault over these with the argument that such evils are only "one side of the medal;" the other side of the medal is some great good that counterbalances the evil and by the aid of which "the human race can enjoy enjoyments not otherwise attainable, and reach heights of civilization from which the savage is excluded." It is obvious that another argument is implied in such reasoning, to wit, the argument that the "enjoyments" and "heights of civilization" thus attained could not be attained except at the price of the ills that are admitted. It is also significant that this argument is generally implied only: somehow, the St. Pauls of Capitalism eschew the mentioning of it: they positively run away from it. The conduct of the New York Central corporation furnishes a timely illustration of the why of such eschewing and running away; it thus helps to detect a certain leprous spot of the capitalistic social scheme.

All the evils complained of to-day in connection with the tunnel are removable, and the benefit of that great artery of traffic would remain unaffected. The evil proceeds solely from the use of steam as the propelling power. Substitute electricity as the propelling power in the tunnel and the evils are remedied. Electric motors are available. Why does not the New York Central make the change of motive power in the tunnel? There is the rub. It is false that capitalism keeps society abreast of mechanical achievements.

Every mechanical achievement crystalized into capital becomes a means for grinding out profit. The money invested in it must be pulled out; it must yield all that lies in it. Let the best improvement be devised, society will be kept, not abreast, but behind it, because the only ones, capable under capitalism, of bringing society abreast of it refuse. They refuse because such change would mean a forfeiture of what there may yet be squeezed out of the old contrivance, besides the expenditure to boot of what the new contrivance would cost. Capital is not there for the benefit of the race; it is there for the benefit of the one who holds it, and that means that it is there at the expense of the race. Hence the Nw York Central corporation makes mountains out of mole-hills in the excuses for not making the change.

When the capitalistic praise-singers talk about "the other side of the medal," in other words, when they run away from the direct statement that the evils attending their plants or system are inevitable, they do so because such bald statement would point out its own refutation, and the refutation would draw attention to facts that indicate that, under the Capitalistic system mechanical improvements are blighted, while under the Socialist system the race would immediately have at its disposal a large number of inventions that to-day are kept under lock and key because their application would interfere with the private capitalist's private interests.

Out in Kansas they are praying for rain, and the Governor of the State has set aside Friday as the day on which a long distance attempt will be made. It would be more scientific were the inhabitants of Kansas to apply Mrs. Nation to the atmosphere, and by her detonations bring about a shower or two.

Mr. Vanderbilt and his fellows at Newport find that time hangs heavily on their hands, so they are preparing for a record automobile trip from Newport to New York. Mr. Vanderbilt has successfully defied the law against high speeding, and the arrangements he is now making show that he liked the results so well that he is to try it again.

The Chicago Union Traction Co. will pay no dividends this year. The small stockholder is weeping over the fact. The large stockholder says nothing, and is content. The small stockholder will now sell his holdings for a small price, and the large stockholder, in the goodness of his heart, will take them at that price. As the latter has been working for this end, it is quite evident that God watches over the capitalist class as well as over the Republican party, despite the fact that Hanna limited his eagle eye to the party only.

The price of corn meal will be high this coming winter, and as a consequence many a New England family will suffer much from its repast of cornmeal mush. Perhaps, as this forms the staple article of food, it will be necessary to add to cutdown to it in order to give it a zest.

There is no solidarity in the pure and simple union. There is no fraternity. There is no honor. There is and can be no faith, because the principle on which th union is founded is at variance with the whole trend of society. Instead of that crushing solidity that should charactrize a mass of men with the intelligence, the natural integrity, the strength, and the courage of the working class, we find that there is discord,there is cowardly treason, and there is a disinclination among the constituent bodies to stand by one another This is illustrated by the firemen's strike. The United Mine Workers, controlled root and branch by the most corrupt Organized Scabbery, has refused to aid the firemen in their struggle. Why? Because they, the United Mine Workers deem the strike "ill-advised." That means that the body which is directly concerned has not the right to decide whether or not the conditions under which the members work are of such a nature that a fight is necessary. Another body, because it is stronger, because its leaders are more overtly the tools and henchmen of capitalism, refuses not only to sanction the strike, but actually refuses to permit it. That is treason. It is the blackest possible treason—but such is the pure and simple union.

Political and Economic.

Anthony Comstock is a happy man. He knows all about the forbidden, and is untiring in his endeavors to find some more of it. He tests all things before he attacks them, and he attends all shows to find out whether or not there is any chance for him to get in his work. Anthony has had so much experience that he must be a past master in questionable matters.

King Edward is good to his American subjects. He even commends their "loyalty" in giving tithes to the English government. Some of the "loyal and dutiful" Americans have resented this way of putting things. They were perfectly willing to give hospital ships to assist British capitalism in its attempts to swing all lands into the capitalist lockstep. They were willing for this purpose to part with a little of the wealth they had stolen from the American working class. But they resent, or try to make people think they resent, the words of h'Alfred h'Edward, Gawd save the King, when he speaks in such a way as to show that he looks upon the United States as a dependency of Great Britain. Why should he not? Mr. Astor draws a few million dollars a year from this country, and helps out things in hold hEngland. Thousands of other Anglomaniacs do likewise. English trade and American trade are bound up together in the great work of fleecing American and English workingmen. American and English bankers and speculators are brothers in arms and devote their superb energies to the great work of making a living at the expense of other men. The King, as the figurehead of capitalist England is also the figurehead of capitalist America. His American subjects are the American capitalists, and it was out of the goodness and fulness of his heart that he spoke when he patted the givers on the head, and called them his children.

Eugene V. Debs says that the steel strike will fail and that it ought to fail, because it was criminal to call the men out when they did not have a ghost of a show of winning against the Trust. Debs believes in "working in harmony with the trades union." He does not believe in "antagonizing organized labor." He does not believe in "disrupting the unions of the working class." He believes that the pure and simple "union is a preparatory school for socialists." Yet in the largest strike that has occured for years he says that the men will fail and ought to fail. The Socialist Labor Party knows that the pure and simple union, if it be a preparatory school for socialists, is a Yorkshire school, and that the teachers in them are of the stripe of the immortal Mr, Squeers. It also knows that the pupils in this school seldom get out of the kindergarten. Debs has all along defended them. He has worked to build them, and then he has worked to disrupt them. Now he flies in the face of the party that he built, and overthrows one of their standbys. Can it be that he is tired of building along that line and is to start in a little unbuilding?

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CAN THIS BE? QUITE LIKELY.

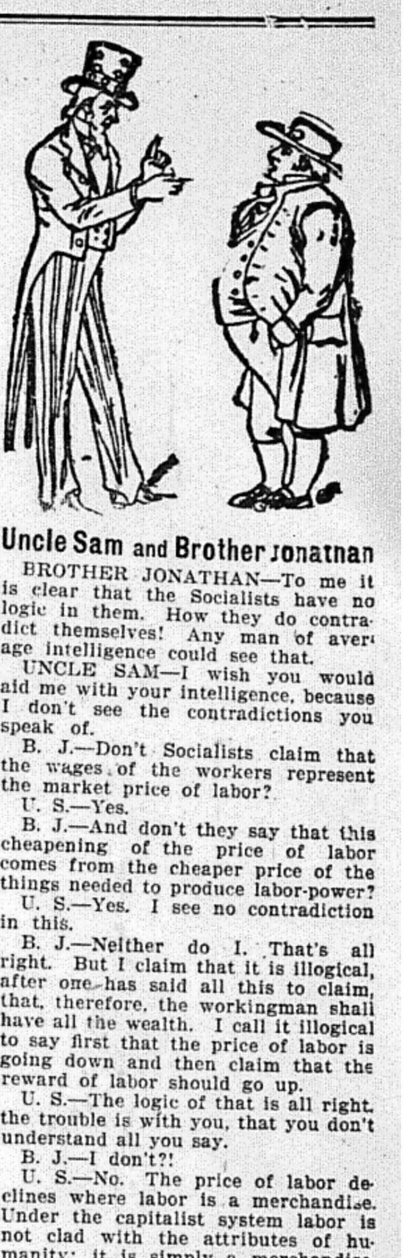
A statement is now beginning to appear in print to the effect that the real contestants in the great Steel Strike are Mark Hanna and Carnegie. That the statement appears in papers dominated by the United States Steel corporation does not detract from its probability. The story certainly is plausible, to say the least; it fits in with many a fact that needs but to be mentioned to become fresh in the public memory; moreover, it is wholly in keeping with the "wheels within wheels" in the mechanism of capitalist society. As such the statement contributes not a little to illuminate the situation: to the observant it aids greatly in treading the path of the Social Question, and in guiding him whom and what to grapple with in the conflict.

In the first place, Andrew Carnegie has for some time been an "enfant terrible" in the Republican camp. Once an emphatic, active and aggressive Republican, and proportionally generous in campaign contributions, he gradually cooled off: his emphasis in behalf of the "glorious Republican principles that have raised the country to the highest pinnacle of glory" became less marked, his activity less strenuous, his aggressiveness less forceful; in equal step and tread his contributions fell off. Nay, he even would occasionally and with increasing frequency indulge in galling bits of advice to his party, at seasons when it was most in need of funds and support. The cause of this transition was the growth in competing power of the Carnegie plant. In the measure that the Carnegie steel works were able to distance competitors, he was less in need of the "glorious Republican principle" of "protection" that aided him in filling his pockets; in that same measure he gravitated towards "free trade." The time finally came when the Carnegie plant could "go it alone;" from that moment "protection" became a hindrance and the former "glorious Republican principle" lost its charms to the now Steel King. A conflict of some sort was inevitable between Carnegie and his former buccaneer associates, especially those whose "business" had not yet reached the Carnegie stage, or was of a nature permanently to thirst for "protection." Hanna's "business" is of this nature. It follows naturally that to smite Carnegie would be in line with the Republican Hanna's interests. And no mean spirit of barren revenge merely would dictate the policy. For that the capitalists are too dispassionate a set of philosophers. The policy, by sending down the stocks in American Steel, would give the Hannas an opportunity to share in the Carnegie prosperity.

Now, then, how was the "smiting of Carnegie" to be encompassed by the Hannas? Why, by means of their "Labor Lieutenants," the Labor Fakirs, the officers of the "pure and simple" Unions. It was Senator Hanna himself, who coined the felicitous term of "Labor Lieutenants" for the lackeys that he managed to keep as officers in the Unions active in the industries that he ran. Whether, from the start, the Labor Fakirs who run the Amalgamated Ass'n were or were not Hanna's "Lieutenants," can not now be stated. Certain it is that beginning with last Presidential campaign, Hanna drew close to himself some of that gentry. During the campaign President Shaffer appeared on the Chicago Republican platforms in company, and as a "labor" trainbearer of Senator Hanna, the chairman of the Republicn National Executive Committee. The sequence certainly is close of a strike, not one that breaks out spontaneously from the rank and file and involving wages, but one no wise involving wages, wholly instigated, planned and brought on by the President of the Amalgamated Ass'n, within ten months of the time when he acted as Labor decoy duck on the platforms from which Hanna was spouting "prosperity."

Vaguely, yet with ample distinctness, were perceived the outlines of this latest crime on the workers; the statement that Hanna is pulling the wires, obedient to which Shaffer & Co. move, only adds distinctness to the outlines. Whether acting obedient to the orders of capitalist interests, as now, or obedient to their own "picket" and other strike-job interests, as during the late Int'l Cigarmakers' strike, the "Organized Scabbery's" every act and breath are at the cost of the life-blood of the rank and file of the working class. A blow to the Fakir, accordingly, is a blow given to a sensitive nerve of the capitalist class.

The article, "Capitalism Speaks" published in yesterday's PEOPLE shows the measureless lack of grasp with which the business world is afflicted. The Socialist knows that commercialism has reached a stage where it is not essential to the welfare of an individual capitalist that the country which he afflicts with his presence should be "prosperous." The great capitalist, the effective capitalist can still draw his income, can still live on the wealth which he steals from the working-class whether or not his own land is in the clutch of a panic. His operations are carried on all over the world. He draws his wealth from widely different quarters For that reason he knows no hard times, and he suffers no inconveniences. It is the little fellow that suffers. This is the great point in the panic, or the depression:—It serves to purge capitalism of the worn-out tissues. That is, it serves to eliminate from the capitalist bodies those small leeches which once were the dominating factor. Larger leeches have come, and in the modern business world there is no room for both. Hence, the crisis is beneficial to capitalism. It is also beneficial to the working-class because it serves the same purpose as an eruption on the human body—it calls attention to the disease that is gaining ground, and it puts the observers on their guard so that they can battle against it.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it is clear that the Socialists have no logic in them. How they do contradict themselves! Any man of average intelligence could see that.

UNCLE SAM—I wish you would aid me with your intelligence, because I don't see the contradictions you speak of.

B. J.—Don't Socialists claim that the wages of the workers represent the market price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that this cheapening of the price of labor comes from the cheaper price of the things needed to produce labor-power?

U. S.—Yes. I see no contradiction in this.

B. J.—Neither do I. That's all right. But I claim that it is illogical, after one has said all this to claim, that, therefore, the workingman shall have all the wealth. I call it illogical to say first that the price of labor is going down and then claim that the reward of labor should go up.

U. S.—The logic of that is all right. the trouble is with you, that you don't understand all you say.

B. J.—I don't?!

U. S.—No. The price of labor declines where labor is a merchandise. Under the capitalist system labor is not clad with the attributes of humanity; it is simply a merchandise. If your finger is in the fire what happens?

B. J.—It burns.

U. S.—And if you leave it there it will burn to nothing, eh?

B. J.—Guess so.

U. S.—Is it illogical to say that because your finger will burn to nothing in a flame, therefore it is illogical for you to want to keep your whole finger?

B. J.—No; that would be illogical.

U. S.—No more is it illogical for the working class, who, in the flame of capitalism will be consumed, to want to pull out and keep whole.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—When the Socialists say that just because the price of labor is bound to decline, therefore the worker must keep all he produces, it is just like saying that just because under the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, labor must pull out or destroy the capitalist system, cease to be a merchandise, and become human and enjoy all that man is entitled to. Is that gun spiked?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Having ripped you on that side I'll rip you up on another side.

B. J.—But one side will do.

U. S.—No; when a fellow knows he knows as little as you do on these things and yet he will impertinently shoot off his mouth he must be thoroughly thrashed. So here goes. The worker does some kind of work—in fact, he does it all; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—The capitalist class does no manner of work; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—It follows that, even though actually the services of the working class were becoming less valuable, the working class is entitled to the whole of the wealth because it does the work, while the capitalist class now renders no services whatever, and consequently it is wholly a valueless class. Now, go to bed, Jonathan.

A SONG OF THE HOUR.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by "A Striker," Priceburg, Pa.]

The fakirs are fleeing, one by one,
Chased by the S. L. P. facts;
Dilcher has bidden his dupes "so-long,"
And gone to selling wax.

He did not say if he "had to go"
On account of some untold facts,
Or whether he intends to set Mitchell up
And show him around in wax.

A fitter job he could not take.
As showman he nothing lacks,
And the fakirs would make a complete show.
Were they all set up in wax.

The pure and simple, gullible dupes,
Whom the fakirs have "worked" so long.
Would come from far and near to see
Those "leaders" so mighty and strong.

And how the shekels will tumble in.
And each get his five thousand yearly,
While Dilcher will get up and sing
His bonnie "Annie Laurie,"

He will sing of the feats that he's performed
Along with Mr. Flaherty,
When they took the little bootblacks' dimes,
To join the Organized Scabbery.

And how they stood before the "Bar,"
Pleading the miners' wrongs,
While unloading "schooners" by the score,
Along with the jolly throngs.

With his show he'll soon be ready to move,
His engagements to fullfil;
So get a date, before it's late
As it will melt "next April."

He'll shed no more tears for the miners now;
For them he don't care a "bob,"
He's got out of them all he can,
Since they've got him a better "job."

He says he'll get five thousand a year,
Whereas, they only gave him one,
And that was sufficient reason
To sing them his parting song.

We would to God they'd get out,
For the miners are sick of their "gabs,"
Spouting their pure and simple trash,
And making us act like "scabs."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Whitewashers of Capitalist Politicians.

To THE PEOPLE.—It is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that a liar needs a good memory; and that pungent truth may be applied with equal force to the man who starts out on a career of misrepresentation; who tries to run with the hare and the hounds betraying the one, and being despised, while used, by the other.

The following resolution is the inspiration of these lines. It is, in itself, explanatory and taken in connection with the circumstances that gave it birth, highly significant.

"Telluride, Colo., July 8th.

"We hereby extend our sincere thanks to Gov. Jas B. Orman, Lieut-Gov. D. C. Coates, District Judge Theron Stevens, Attorney John H. Murphy, Sen. W. S. Buckley, the citizens' committee and the editor of the San Miguel "Examiner" for their untiring efforts to settle the difficulties between the Miners' Union and the Smuggler-Union Mining Co.

"We heartily appreciate Gov. Orman's good judgment in not sending troops, and Sen. Buckley's efforts in keeping him informed of the true state of affairs.

ED. OLSON,
"V. ST. JOHN,
"C. M. CARPENTER.
"Committee Miners' Union."

Now, it would be inferred from the above that Gov. Orman was slow to anger, and not disposed to send the militia to the "San Juan" on the capture of the Smuggler Union property by the enraged men; but the fact of the matter is that Jas. B. Orman, Governor of Colorado, gave notice, in a most peremptory manner, that if the property was not vacated by those illegally in possession, he would send the troops without a moment's delay.

There is something to put with the above resolution:

"Denver, Colo., July 4th.

"Arthur L. Collins, Manager of the Smuggler-Union Co., Telluride, Colo.

"Unlawful possession of property will not be tolerated in this State, and if property is not immediately surrendered to rightful owners, immediate action will be taken by State authority, and all parties implicated severely dealt with. THE SHERIFF HAS NOT BEEN DENIED TROOPS.

"JAS. B. ORMAN, Gov."

Compare what Orman actually said and meant, with the resolution drawn up by the Union at Telluride, and, to further prove that his intention was to send the troops across the range, read these extracts from the Denver papers:

"Adjutant General Gardiner, Brigadier General Chase, and other officers of the National Guard were in close consultation with the Governor during the day. . . . Wednesday afternoon a quiet order was sent to Troop C. of Denver and one company at Pueblo, and the companies at Colorado Springs and Canon City to report to their armories and hold themselves in readiness."—Denver Republican, July 5.

"There were warlike scenes at the two armories last night. The soldiers assembled without orders—nothing more than private tips were given—brightened up their guns and made preparations for a campaign.

"At the Glenarm street armory Troops B. and C., and members of the Red Cross assembled. Co's A. B. E. and G of the N. G. C. assembled at the armory at Curtis and 26th streets with the Chaffee Light Artillery."—Denver "Republican," July 4.

Of course, there was no significance in all this. The cavalry, infantry and artillery were called out only to drink a little beer and to show off in uniform. God forbid the thought that Orman—"Our Jim"—he who coddles his men on railroad grades—would send troops to break up the miners' organization in Telluride!

And yet — when the governor sent Coates, Stevens and Murphy as a committee of investigation and pacification to the "San Juan" he told them plainly that he meant every word in the telegram he had sent to Mr. Collins.

You have read that; you have read the resolution adopted by the Miners' Union, you have read the evidence as to the mobilizing of the troops, and I would ask: "Do you believe that the men who signed that resolution believed what it declared? Do you believe they approve of Gov. Orman? Or is there not unmistakable evidence of the influence of the apologist of Orman, D. C. Coates, Labor Fakir, in the farcial finale of what was a tragedy, and what promised a greater one?

Yes, it promised a greater tragedy. Four men were killed and a dozen wounded but, had not the "Committee on Asphyxiation" got in its work something like this would have happened. The miners were in a position where they could have walloped the N. G. C. with ease had it come to a show-down, and then the Federal Troops would have been sent in and the horrors of Idaho reenacted on a larger scale in the San Juan.

But a settlement was made in which each side claims the victory. Time will decide. H. J. BRIMBLE.

Williamsburg, Colo., July 16.

Significant from Albany, N. Y.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Albany, S. L. P., since Dec. 1st last has had its headquarters located at 119 State street. During the winter months agitation meetings were held every Sunday afternoon regularly, and occasional meetings were held on week day evenings, with such speakers as Dalton, Markley, McKeown, Wallace, and the local speakers from Troy, Watervliet and Albany, consequently, 119 State street has become pretty generally known as the Socialist stamping ground.

The recent trolley strike has helped to set many workers thinking as they never thought before, and Socialism is being discussed by many people and in many places.

On the other hand the "machines" of both the old parties are becoming very unpopular with the voting public and many people begin to predict a large increase in the S. L. P. vote in the coming election. Seeing public sentiment beginning to shape itself in this manner a number of freaks (some of whom attended our meetings last winter and were roundly thrashed by our speakers), together with some sore-head, would-be politicians and more of the "business element" (small) have launched a brand new political party to go into the municipal election. While this crowd's "principles" and platform (for the show window) have not been finally decided upon, enough has been learned to warrant the belief that the rallying cry will be, "Municipal ownership." Another significant thing is the fact that these worthies have secured as their headquarters a room in the building at 119 State street —THE SAME BUILDING AS THAT OCCUPIED BY SECTION ALBANY OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

That is not all; an invitation has been extended to Section Albany to "unite with the new movement," with the assurance from them that "we are Socialists too"—but—"one thing at a time," etc., etc.

Of course, they were immediately informed that we of the S.L.P. were willing to unite, but—it must be on the lines of the recognition of the class struggle as laid down by the S.L.P. of America and the living up to such recognition. However, they could not see the point, but urged the S.L.P. men to attend their mass meetings to "talk the matter over." Consequently some half dozen or so of the "red button brigade" were on hand last Wednesday night to see the fun.

The first speaker J. J. McCabe, spent his time in telling how the people were being oppressed by the "ring rule" and "bossism" of the old party "machines" and that no one could get a "job" unless they were in "the ring," consequently we ought to start a new party and give someone else a chance.

John E. Dugan, a boss plumber, who once appeared at a meeting of the S.L.P. stated that the organization must be founded on "principle," and stated that his principle was municipal ownership; growing eloquent, he exclaimed: "Transfers may be desirable but that is not enough! The street railways have been stolen from us and I DEMAND that they be restored to us."

Just ask Comrade Wm. S. Dalton where Mr. Dugan learned the above expression.

Another orator was George Hisgin a "cockroach" business man. After denouncing "ring rule," etc., he made a plea for "clean government" on behalf of the "tax payers," and finally let the cat completely out of the bag by the following gem: "If I contribute anything to this movement, I know that I shall get it back again in reduced taxation." Too bad there are no Kangaroos in Albany to endorse this push!

After the speaker finished, a resolution was carried to organize under the name of the "Independent Citizens' Union," and issue an appeal to the public to attend its next meetings. A motion was made to meet on the following Wednesday and was amended to make it Thursday night, as the central body of the pure and simplers meet on Wednesday nights and a number of the delegates were interested, and thus by meeting on Thursday they would have an opportunity to attend. The chairman Robert C. Campbell was selected, apparently, on account of his ignorance of parliamentary usages as he entertained no less than three motions and two amendments at once and thus pleased everyone.

These are the people who are attempting to exploit the revolutionary sentiment aroused by the fighting S.L.P. and reap for capitalism the harvest that we have sown. But we shall expose their tricks at every turn. Section Albany will soon hold its convention and place a ticket in the field, the campaign will then be opened in earnest. These meddling upstarts must be taught what it means to monkey with the Buzz-Saw.

PIONEER.

Outlook in Irwin, Pa.

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Dalton not being able to speak at some of his meetings because of a sore throat, the Pennsylvania State Committee sent me out to fill some of his dates.

The first town that I struck was Irwin, a very poor excuse for a town. The miners who make it possible for a very neat bunch of the middle class, in the form of saloon keepers and store keepers to exist, live in a series of hovels near the mines at which they work.

It seems that "prosperity" skipped by Irwin with a hop, step and jump, for in the last three years the miners have only been working three and four days a week. As for organization there is none in the locality. And right here one can very plainly see that one of the duties of the Labor Fakirs is to dishearten and discourage the workers. One can also see that it is a crime to rush workingmen out on strike. Strikes are only of benefit to the workers when class conscious socialism is taught to the strikers.

The miners are natural born rebels and the men in this locality are no exception to the rule. But in 1890 the miners here struck under the guidance of the Labor Lieutenants of Capital. The men were sold out, but still they did not give up hope, and in 1894 at the behest of the Labor Fakirs the men struck again. They were again betrayed and since that time the men have been disorganized, disheartened and meek. The mine bosses do as they please and the poor miners meekly accept the cruel lash of the mine boss without a murmur, knowing that "Labor Leaders" are just as bad as capitalists.

At the two meetings at which I spoke we sold 14 copies of "What Means this Strike" and got 4 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE, 100 copies of the special issue of the Daily were also distributed.

One of the mine bosses was one of the first in the audience on the second night. He placed himself in a very conspicuous position so that all the miners could see him and be frightened away. Sure enough, the miners, as they came down the street, saw their boss, and walked on to the next corner. They waited until the speaking started and then they returned and for an hour and a half stood and listened to the exposure of the criminal capitalists and their more criminal Labor Lieutenants.

After the meeting six men signified their willingness to start a section of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Labor News Co. should get out a leaflet dealing exclusively with the conditions of the miners. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, the South and West would certainly profit by such a leaflet. The miners must be organized into the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance if they are to take the part in the Revolution that they deserve. The sooner the better. Not only the miners but all wage slaves must be taught that only through the S. T. & L. A., and the Socialist Labor Party they can obtain the entire product of their toil. S. SHULBERG.

Irwin, Pa., July 21.

Foreshadowings of Coming Events.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Kangaroo-Social Democrats' fix nere in Minneapolis is amusing. They have lots of unity—of their own particular kind. G. B. Leonard, present State Secretary, Thomas H. Lucas and Sam Williamson, all of Minneapolis, were candidates for State Secretary. Leonard declared himself elected and returned to National headquarters at Chicago votes from Faribault, Crookstown, and one or two other rural places as cast for him. Lucas sent to Chicago and got copies of Leonard's returns; then wrote to the ruralites and got statements that they had voted for Lucas, whom they knew. Leonard will be expelled from the S. D. P., and that sickly crew will lose the slimiest and most unscrupulous man they have.

Leonard is suing Sam Williamson, their first organizer, for $4,000 legal fees for a case he had promised to handle for $1,000. Williamson says hard things of Leonard and that Lucas is unfit to be in any organization. That is all certainly true. They are not holding any meetings or doing any work. I doubt if they last long. X. Y.

Minneapolis, July 19.

The Germans and the S. D. in Jersey.

To THE PEOPLE.—The other evening I ran across a man who is active in the Social Democracy in the county. He spoke quite freely upon matters concerning that "organization," and from what he said I gathered that the "party" members in this county apprehend distressful results from the Indianapolis "unity" pow-wow.

It seems that the Germans are tiring of the way things are going and if some semblance of a national organization is not effected at Indianapolis they will quit. As this man pertinently said: "It is absurd to claim knishp with an international movement when you cannot establish it nationally in your own country."

I gathered further from his remarks, that those Germans who are of an Atheistic turn of mind, are greatly disgusted with the large number of clergymen who are flocking to the Social Democracy. The fact that their candidate for Governor in this State is a reverend is hard for them to stomach. Then again they say that he sought the nomination solely for the purpose of his self-betterment. They point to his nomination at such an untimely season as last New Year's day and his tours through the West booming his books as evidence of the fact that his sole purpose is to exploit them for all it is worth.

The Socialist Labor Party comrades are pushing the "Socialistche Arbeiter Zeitung" in this county and its work is bearing fruit. You cannot humbug all of the Germans all the time.

H. S. K.

Jersey City, N. J., July 22.

The Good Brothers.

To THE PEOPLE.—Brother Capital and Brother Labor in the shoe industry in this vicinity are locked in each other's embrace as becomes loving brothers. Brother Capital has in a number of cases given brother Labor a nine hour day without reduction of pay, and Brother Labor in the gratitude of his great heart, is working with all his intensity so that Brother Capital will not lose anything because of his "free gift."

Conditions in the shoe industry have arrived at that stage, that in a properly organized factory, the percentage of day hands is small compared to the whole, and the day help is so located that an increase in the output or a reduction of time with the same output can easily be pushed through by the average foreman.

The different manufacturers who have made the arrangement of nine hours for their day help, have arranged the details in different ways. Some have made it an actual nine hour day for the six days. Others have trimmed up Saturday afternoon. Rules have been made, in some cases, that if an employee is a few minutes late he loses all of the six hours granted for the week. In most of the factories the machinery is run on the old time basis so that the piece work employees can continue the same output as formerly. Reports from the different factories indicate that Brother Capital is suffering no loss.

The conditions in Brockton and its vicinity for the next year or so will surely reward a careful watcher, for any trouble he may take in watching and analyzing the different developments. I will try, from time to time, to let you know how things progress.

JER. O'FIHELLY.

Abington, Mass., July 22.

No Wonder the "Organized Scabbery" Growls at "The People."

To THE PEOPLE.—Hurrah for the Buzz-Saw!

Hurrah for the DAILY PEOPLE!

Led by that fearless champion of the working class, and enemy of the Labor Fakir, we the Boston Cigarmakers, have impaled on the tines of class consciousness three of the leading fakirs of the East, that is, of Boston Cigarmakers' Union 97, and whipped all three.

These three members of the Fakir brigade are Tommy Tracy, Frank McCarthy, and Sim Meyers. The readers of the DAILY PEOPLE are acquainted with Tracy and McCarthy. I will now introduce them to the man Meyers.

He was the man, who, during the last strike in Boston, declared that the manufacturers should be furnished with a list of the Socialist Cigarmakers, so that they could be driven out of town. He is ignorant of anything relating to the working or any other class, either social, political, or economical. He is filled with bluster, and is an ignorant tool in the hands of such men as Gompers, Strasser, and Tracy. These three fakirs, we, the members of the Socialist Labor Party, shelved.

Thus runs the tale:

On June 28, there was held the election for delegates to the convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union. There were four to be elected and many candidates to choose from, among whom were the following well known labor skates: Frank McCarthy; Pat Mahoney, Social-Democratic borer from within, who wants a job; Tommy Tracy; Lew Weener, of green peas and salt water fame; Sim Meyers; and one by the name of Joe Zetter.

This surely was not much of a choice, but we determined to find out if there was any manhood in the cigarmakers of Boston, and if it could assert itself, so as to defeat that crooked trio Tracy, McCarthy, and Meyers, and to prove the power of the DAILY PEOPLE. Well, we succeeded, and these three worthies will stay at home. They will not go as delegates from Union 97.

The history of the election teaches its lesson, and it should not be forgotten.

The first balloting was done June 28. There was no election on that night owing to the stuffing of the ballot box by friends of Tracy who had been rendered desperate in his behalf by the exposures in the DAILY PEOPLE of that very day. When this crooked work was discovered, the excitment was intense, and the meeting was adjourned.

The next meeting was July 9, and out of 529 votes there was still no election.

Then a number of candidates were dropped from the list, and the next balloting was on July 12th only, two were elected, to wit, Armory Builder Mahoney, and pure and simpler Zetter. McCarthy and Tracy got the lowest vote.

The next meeting was the final one. McCarthy and Tracy, too cowardly to face defeat, showed the white feather, they withdrew from the contest, leaving only three candidates from whom two were to be elected.

Owing to the dirty work of this man Meyers with Strasser and Wood during our last strike, we decided to send him to keep company with Tracy and McCarthy. The result was that Meyers was successfully elected to stay at home. Out of a total of over 400 ballots, Meyers got only 140, but Green Peas Weener won out. There was no help for it, or we would have kept him home with the gang.

Thus did the Buzz-Saw rip!

As the national conventions of the cigarmakers are held but once every five years, we have shelved the malodorous trio forever.

Down with fakirs!

Up with the DAILY PEOPLE and the S. T. & L. A.!

RIPPER

Boston, July 20.

Agitation in Hartford.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Hartford held a well attended open air meeting on Sunday last with Chas. J. Mercer of Bridgeport as speaker. Subject for discourse was "Old and New Trade Unionism," which was masterly handled by the speaker.

It was a rather gloomy night for an outdoor meeting because it had been suffocatingly hot all afternoon, and toward night there were indications of a storm. Yet the bulk of the audience remained listening until after 10 p. m., when a downpour of rain forced it to disperse. FF.

Hartford, Conn., July 22.

Booming in Belleville.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to let you know that on the 19th of May I was at New Baden, Clinton County, Ill., in the interest of our cause. I found that we have 23 yearly subscribers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE and seven for the "Sozialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung" there. I succeeded in securing an agent for our papers by the name of Gust. Fritz.

I also arranged a meeting with them for Comrade Wm. Cox of Edwardsville, Ill., to speak. He found the field good, and he thinks that with a little more work we can organize a Section there by the fall.

I was elected organizer of Section Belleville, and will try to keep up a lively agitation.

Yours for Unity which already exists.

EDW. HAERBICH,

Belleville, Ill., July 21.

Spreading the Light in Springfield, O.

To THE PEOPLE. — The meetings we held in Springfield were well attended.

On Sunday last, at 7.30 p. m., the Salvation Army was out in full force, so we could not commence to speak untill 9 o'clock, but having captured the Salvation audience we proceeded to talk. After the meeting we announced that on the following evening the subject would be "Reform Capitalist Parties, Socialist Bogus Party, Trades Union Fakirs and the Bona Fide Workingmen's Organziation." So Tuesday night the leading fakirs were on hand to try to capture the meeting. The meeting commenced at 7.30 and lasted till 11 o'clock. Springfield is a great manufacturing city. About two months ago the Champion and Harvesting Co. let out 800 of their wage slaves. They have everything stocked in their various departments while the workers are given a chance to "rest during the hot summer months" without pay. After showing the working class what they must do in order to own the factories themselves we distributed literature. The rush was so great that I was pushed off the box.

We are now agitating in Columbus, the capitol city of Ohio, where Mark Hanna and his lackeys meet to pass laws in the interest of their own class interests and then try and show the workers who are the best men and those men are always men who oppose the workers' rights. PHILIP VEAL.

Columbus, O., July 24.

The Western Federation of Miners Muffing It.

To THE PEOPLE.—There is an agent here securing 350 men to take the places of the striking miners and smelter men in Rosland, B. C. The Secretary of the local miners' union, (Western Federation of Miners) hopes that the agent will be able to secure these men. The secretary claims that a "hot reception awaits them" when they reach there.

Perhaps it will be another bloody battle between wage slaves for a job. If so, it will be one more crime to be laid at the door of the Organized Scabbery within the W. F. of M. If it comes to that the union men will find out what the capitalist class means when they talk about "Freedom of Contract." They will find that it means that a wage slave will have all the protection of the State if he will consent to be used to lower the wages of his fellow wage slaves. The miners' misleaders will not teach them that and the task will have to fall upon the capitalist class, as a furnisher of the object lessons, and the S. L. P., as the unterrified teacher of what those lessons mean.

The Western Federation of Miners will soon be as impotent as the United Mine Workers. The men are commencing to recognize the fact and the "union wrecking" term does not work here any more.

T. F. D.

Leadville, Colo., July 23.

Crooks Silenced in Latrobe.

To THE PEOPLE.—The open air meetings held by Section Latrobe, July 20-22, were some of the best attended we've had yet, as the weather has been very pleasant both evenings, and as Latrobe is Comrade W. S. Dalton's old home, the people always move out to hear what he's got to say.

Comrade W. S. Dalton opened the meeting and continued until his voice gave out, on account of his sore throat, and was followed by Comrade S. Schulberg. Both speakers explained very clearly what Socialism is, and what the aims of the Socialist Labor Party are.

There were about 450 workers present and listened to the speakers, and applauded them, and stood until the close of the meeting. Before meeting adjourned, both speakers called on all political crooks and freaks to ask questions, or to take the box and debate with them.

On Monday evening Comrade Dalton explained clearly that the Socialist Labor Party is a scientific party and works on the economic and political fields, and the difference between old and new trade unionism, and called again, if there was anybody could oppose what he said, to take the box, but not a single question was asked. A. STOESSEL.

Latrobe, Pa., July 24.

Labor Fakir P. J. McGuire Suspended.

To THE PEOPLE—A letter from General President Hubert, addressed to all the locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was received to-day and read before our Local, an notifying that the General Secretary and Treasurer, P. J. McGuire, was suspended from office under the constitution, and Frank Duffy was temporarily appointed in his place. P. J.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 27.

A Correction.

To THE PEOPLE—In the DAILY of 24th inst., under heading "News from the Field of Labor," Auburn machinists' dues are reported to have been raised from 20 cents to 75 cents. This should read 50 cents to 75 cents, as 50 cents are the minimum rate that can be charged in the International Association of Machinists. Though evidently a typographical error, I would like to see it corrected.

C. C. HALL.

Auburn, N. Y., July 26.

Los Angeles on the Look-Out.

To THE PEOPLE—I enjoyed reading the Gilchrist-Hayes debate which appeared in the copy of the DAILY PEOPLE which I received to-day. Through THE PEOPLE I congratulate my old friend Dave on his magnificent victory. No honest man hearing or reading that debate could doubt the integrity, honesty and consistency of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and likewise the inconsistancy and dishonesty of the Social Democracy and the simple and impure American Federation of Labor. Both this debate and the De Leon-Harriman debate should be spread broadcast among workingmen, especially the rank and file of the pure and simple trade unions and the Social Democracy. They would have a tendency to prove the correctness of the S. L. P. tactics, and to expose the fraudulency of the arguments of Hayes, Harriman & Co.

I see by the capitalist press that they are having a large strike among the iron and steel workers, which seems to bear all the ear-marks of being called either for the purpose of squeezing out the smaller stockholders, or to throw out the pure and simple union, which the Steel Trust has no more use for, since all the mills are, generally speaking, in the Trust, and every steel worker must either work for the Trust or not at all, competition being completely done away with in the steel trade. The uselessness of the pure and simple union has become glaringly apparent. Under competition the Labor Fakir is a handy and useful tool in making false agreements, shouting bogus victories, leading the workers into the vortex of capitalist politics, as Shaffer did in the last campaign when he made political speeches for McKinley. While Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., was doing its best to educate the workers to understand their material interest, President Shaffer was proving himself a traitor to the working class by trying to get the iron and steel workers to vote for their enemies.

I would like to see the S. L. P. send some of our best agitators to speak to the striking iron and steel workers, sounding the word of sense, and preparing the ground for a grand organization of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, whose principles and tactics are the only ones which can cope with the conditions, which arise with the Trust regime. With such men as John Root, Dave Gilchrist, Schulberg, Lawry, Goff, etc., in Allegheny County, I am eagerly looking forward to some exciting times for the S. T. & L. A. H. J. SCHADE.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 23.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

C. A. O. BOSTON, MASS.—The way to treat such people is simply to watch your opportunity. At the first opportunity when they make a statement, deny it point blank, whatever the statement may be. They will ask you for your reasons. There you got them. You can then ask them: "For what reason must I give reasons for doubting the accuracy of your statements, when you consider yourself above the necessity of assigning any reason but your bald notions for doubting the statements of THE PEOPLE?"

THE PEOPLE is not infallible; it may and surely makes slips. But in no matter of importance is it unreliable. Should it find itself mistaken it will preserve its character for reliability by making a correction. This is especially so in all matters authoritatively, i. e., editorially stated.

That the share of the working class is 17 per cent of the product of its labor, is a fact proven by painstaking statistical computation. No Pecksniffian wafture of the hand is enough of a refutation.

That the volume of involuntary idleness is equal to an army of 5,000,000 unemployed the whole year was backed with extensive argument, facts and figures in the "Nationalist" magazine. A bald denial is a very cheap denial.

THE PEOPLE has no use for folks who will swallow anything that THE PEOPLE says. Such folks are unreliable. To-morrow they would swallow anything from some other source. Men should digest what they take in. And if they have reasons to disbelieve what THE PEOPLE says they should advance their reasons. Out of such action truth is sure to come. If the objections are sound, they will be effective, if they are flimsy they will be discarded. Unsupported objection is worthless and unfair.

H. H., CINCINNATI, O.—Remember that every profession of friendship easily gains credit with the miserable. These "reform," "municipalization," "good government," "taxing of corporations" schemes, "anti-vice," and all such like manoeuvers are dangerous to the masses in that they are professions of friendship which the masses in their misery are apt to be captivated by. It may seem at first sight excessive severity to "fall over" those movements the way the S. L. P. does. But that is the only wise and humane policy. It is not enough to teach abstractly. The masses must be warned against the "professors of friendship."

W. W., NEW YORK.—Apart from the side point that domestic beer is not a fit thing for a man to put into his insides, we can't bring it over our hearts to pronounce wrong the conduct of the S. L. P. man in your shop who refused to partake of the beer, to which his employer treated the men in the shop in celebration of his, the employer's, wife's birthday. The S.L.P. man's attitude may look like "standing so straight as to lean over backward." Nevertheless, before the working class will or can emancipate itself it must be permeated with the feelings that guided the S. L. P. man in this case. The employer is an exploiter. That point can't be drawn too sharp. Blur it in the slightest degree, and at the other end of the line you will see the workers in a condition to be hoodwinked by "sanitary armory" builders, one-thing-at-a-time "Socialist" applicants for jobs from capitalist political parties and a score of similar vermin.

T. C., CLEVELAND, O.—Why, man, that Kangaroo Social Democratic Italian paper, "Avanti," died a-bornin'; it has not appeared since last June 23. Along with it died the conspiracy to twist awry the Italian comrades. You must have got that news from somebody who gathers his inspiration from the "Cleveland Citizen." The "Proletario" is flourishing and so are the Italian S. L. P. Sections.

D. L. H., WORCESTER, MASS.—Far from that! There is no occasion for "pardon." The offence of Carey in voting for an Armory appropriation can not be ranked with "the past, that should be forgotten and forgiven." It would come under that category if it had been an act of inadvertence. In that case he and his party would admit that the act was wrong, and there would then be a guarantee of its not being repeated. But all the circumstances point to premeditation in the affair; and above all, both Carey and his Kangaroo Social Democracy have all along been justifying the act, one of their justifications being that it was "a sanitary measure," and he himself has from the platform declared that he would do so again. In view of this the crime is an existing and palpitating one.

A. B. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—1. The story about the strike at East Orange, N. J., that appeared in "The Worker," was a translation of what had appeared before in the "Volkszeitung." In this very issue you will find both the "Volkszeitung's" and its English poodle's heads cracked by the facts, similarly as the "Volkszeitung" had its head cracked when it got up the calumny on the "Leader" meeting of '87. The Kangaroo Social Democrats, feeling now in a greatly more desperate and irresponsible condition than some time ago, the "Volkszeitung's" poodle now echoed this "Volkszeitung" calumny, while a remnant of self-respect kept it a few months ago from echoing the calumny about that "Leader" meeting.

2. At the East Orange affair, the Alliance men, the pure and simple Trade Union men and the non-Union men in the Sprague shop joined hands and went out on strike. All the three elements stood faithfully by one another, and they gave up the strike after four weeks, only upon a vote to do so, taken at a general meeting of the strikers. The version of the "Volkszeitung," repeated by its English poodle is, as you will see from the signed statement of the strikers, an intentional falsehood, and the "Volkszeitung" has been suppressing communications sent to it by Germans among the strikers, who wholly repudiate its story. Of this more anon and in due time.

3. If you run across any "lights under a bushel" in the Party literature, do your share to take them from under the bushel.

S. B., NEW YORK.—It is impossible to give you "the name of the mayor that held office in one of the smaller towns of Mass." Can't you define the mayor or the small town more accurately? There are lots of "smaller towns in Mass." What kind of slipshod way is that to ask for information?

H. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Next time, don't transcribe a passage from a paper. Send on the clipping. One can't make out where your observations end, where the transcription commences, and where your observations start anew.

J. C. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND.—Your communication, suppressed by "Justice," will be published in the next WEEKLY PEOPLE and to-morrow's DAILY. Forward stalwarts of Scotland!

W. F., NEW YORK.—Inquire at the "Abend Blatt," 9 Rutgers street. There you should be able to get ample information.

R. J. T., ST. PAUL, MINN.—We have no idea what the Minneapolis G. B. Leonard's original name was. You also may address the Socialist Labor Party's Jewish organ, the "Abend Blatt," 9 Rutgers street. There your curiosity also may very likely be satisfied.

C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—The article was from a local news agency and appeared simultaneously in several anti-Tammany papers.

I.F.M., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Thos. A. Hickey's commission as National Organizer of the S. T. & L. A. was revoked on the ground of his having been expelled from the S. L. P. It would have been obviously improper for the Alliance to keep in a position of trust a person expelled from the Party.

W. J. C., BOSTON, MASS.—1. The Hickey mentioned in the report of the G.E.B. of the S. T. & L. A. on the Sprague strike is the same Hickey who was expelled from the S. L. P.

2. Membership, not officership, in the Alliance affects a man's bread and butter. While the offence of which Section New York found Hickey guilty and for which it expelled him deserved such treatment, and while, as stated in the answer above to "I. F. M., Colorado Springs, Colo.," the action of the Party left the G.E.B. of S. T. & L. A. no option but to revoke [illegible] organizer's commission, it would be more than punishing, it would be hounding the man, to therefore, drive him out of the Alliance and thus either drive him out of work or drive him into the claws of the Organized Scabbery. In the report of the G. E. B. Hickey appeared, not as an officer, but as a member of the rank and file of the S. T. & L. A.

Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, second and fourth Saturday, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street.

City Executive Committee meetings, first and third Fridays, 8 p. m. at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street.

Office of Section New York at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Assembly District Meetings.

First, Third and Fifth — Second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 275 Bleecker street.
Second and Fourth—Every first and third Friday, at 8 p. m., Excelsior Hall, 235 East Broadway.
Sixth and Tenth—Second and fourth Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 177 First avenue. Entrance on Eleventh street.
Eighth—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 235 East Broadway.
Seventh and Ninth—First and third Monday, 8 p. m., at Clark's Hall, n. w. cor. of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.
Twelfth—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 235 East Broadway.
Eleventh and Thirteenth — second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 441 West Thirty-ninth street.
Fourteenth—Second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 177 First avenue.
Fifteenth and Seventeenth—First and third Friday, 8 p. m.. Celtic Hall, 446 West Fifty-fourth street.
Sixteenth—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 98 Avenue C.
Eighteenth—Second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 281 Avenue B.
Nineteenth and Twenty-first—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.
Twentieth—First and third Monday, at 328 East Twenty-eighth street.
Twenty-third—Second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at residence of E. Busson, 475 West 150th street.
Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth—Every first and third Thursday, 8 p. m., at Sherrane's, 850 Third avenue.
Twenty-fifth—First and third Friday, 8 p. m., at 146 Fifth avenue.
Twenty-sixth—Every first and third Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East Seventy-first street.
Twenty-eighth—Every Friday, headquarters, 242 East Eightieth street.
Thirtieth—Second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1706 First avenue.
Thirty-second and Thirty-third—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 184 East 114th street.
Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth—Every Friday in the month, at Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue, at 8 p. m.
Branch 8, (Bohemian)—First and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East Seventy-first street.
Italian Branch No. 1—Last Sunday in month, 3 p. m., 335 East 106th street.
Italian Branch No. 2—Every third Saturday, 8 p. m., at 71 McDougal street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Fifth—First and third Monday, 8 p. m., at residence of Freedman, 59 Lynch street.
Sixth—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 182 Throop avenue.
Seventh—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1265 Third avenue, near 53d street.
Tenth—Second and Fourth Thursday, 8 p. m., at Grifhorst's, 42 Smith street.
Twelfth—First and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., 427 Twelfth street.
third Thursday, 8 p. m., 420 Graham avenue.
Fifteenth —Every Sunday, at 8 p. m., at Rapp's, 668 Broadway.
Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth—Second and fourth Thursday 8 p. m., at Moritz's, 211 Reid avenue.
Nineteenth—Every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at 563 Hart street, rear.
Twentieth—Second and fourth Wednesday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 409 Central avenue.
Twenty-first, Branch 1. — Second and fourth Fridays, residence of comrade Manthey, 1951 East [illegible] Parkway.
Twenty-first, Branch 2—Every Fridap, 8 p. m., at Rapoport Hall, corner of Stone and Blake avenues.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Canadian S. L. P.

LONDON, Ont., July 15.—Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee. Ross in the chair. Haselgrove absent and excused. An error in the minutes of last meeting made it appear that "the S. L. P. is in no way whatever connected with the International Socialists mentioned in Toronto daily papers" should have been "that it (the S. L. P.) is in no way whatever connected with the Socialist League mentioned therein."

Communications—From Comrades Kuhn and Sanial, New York, and Johnston, of Slocan, B. C.

Sanial's communication received. Secretary instructed to reply, inquiring further into the matter of cablegram sent Paris Congress. Secretary also instructed to write Comrade Johnston, Slocan, B. C.

Letter from Comrade Kuhn laid on table to come up under unfinished business.

Ashplant reported progress with leaflet on Socialism. National Secretary and Treasurer instructed to procure sample leaflets from the Socialist Parties of other counties and select from same some suitable by rearragements for Canada.

Unfinished Business—National Secretary instructed to write the two organizations mentioned in Comrade Kuhn's communication asking for an interchange of literature.

The Secreatry replied in the negative to an inquiry if he had written Toronto daily papers that the S. L. P. was not connected with the Canadian Socialist League, Christian Socialists, etc., but promised to do so at once.

A resolution was passed instructing the National Secretary to write Muirhead of Halifax, N. S., re state of movement there, asking him to become a member-at-large, also E. Lawson of Ottawa, in the same manner. Adjourned.

J. P. COURTENAY,
Recording Secretary.

General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Meeting held Saturday, July 27, 1901, in the Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Patrick Murphy; vice-chairman, Henry Kuhn.

Twenty-four new delegates were seated.

Ten new members were admitted.

The following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing term as follows:

Organizer and Financial Secretary—L. Abelson.

Recording Secretary—A C. Kihn.

Treasurer—Patrick Murphy.

Sergeant-at-Arms—H. Mahland.

City Executive Committee — Hugo Vogt, Adam Moren, Albert Uulrich, H. Mittleberg, D. T. Campbell, S. D. Cooper, J. Scheurer, M. T. Cooper.

Credential Committee—I. H. Weisberger J. J. Dunn, J. A. Akins.

Grievance Committee—A. D. Wegman, E. C. Schmidt, F. C. Fulling.

Entertainment Committee — J. Machauer, A. Orange, Mrs. Brauchman, H. Mahland, S. D. Cooper, O. Thiede, J. F. Wade.

City Auditing Committee—H. B. Friedman, M. Poehland, O. Thiede.

State and National Auditing Committee—E. Muller, A. D. Wegman, B. O'Toole.

Delegates D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A—J. J. Dunn, E. Gallo, P. Murphy.

In the case of the Louis Wise appeal, who had been suspended for six months on a charge of withholding monies for DAILY PEOPLE stamps the Organizer reported 28 votes in support of the decision of the General Committee in suspending Wise and 170 votes against the decision The Organizer was instructed to notify Wise of his reinstatement.

The delegates were instructed to notify their districts to send two delegates each to a conference to be held August 5, 1901, for the benefit of the excursion on August 11, 1901.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

Pittsburg Section Officers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29, 1901.

Comrades:—At the regular meeting of Section Allegheny County Committee the regular semi-annual election of officers was held, and resulted as follows:

Organizer and Financial Secretary, Val. Remmel.

Literary Agent, Val. Remmel.

Recording Secretary, P. C. Tessen.

Treasurer, Wm. J. Eberle.

Sergeant-at-Arms, John Desmond.

Assistant Literary Agent, Geo. A. Brown.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—James Illingsworth, Jno. Desmond, N. W. Evans, Ed. Torniff, Hayden Morgan.

Agitation Committee—D. E. Gilchrist, Jas. McConnell, H. A. J. Brown.

Auditing Committee—Jas. McConnell, D. E. Gilchrist, Thos. Lawry.

Credential Committee—Pietro Sambuceo, O. N. Moore, Geo. Abel.

Grievance Committee—D. E. Gilchrist, G. A. Brown, Thos. Lawry.

Press Committee—Ed. Messer, Thos. Lawry, Jno. R. Root.

Entertainment Committee—H. A. Goff, Jr., Wm. Tyson, Val. Remmel, D. E. Gilchrist, Anton Feurich.

Hall Committee—P. C. Tesson, Lorenz Helfrich, John Zelhow, Anton Feurich, James Ellicks.

Delegates to D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., Wm. Tyson, Jno. R. Root, S. Schulberg.

VAL. REMMEL,
Secretary.

Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party.

Section Cleveland, S.L.P., elected the following comrades as officers for the ensuing six months: R. Zillmer, rec. sec'y; J. Raiman, fin. sec'y; Auditing Com. Geo. Blickensdorfer, A. Miller and Deorge; Organization Com., Fred. Brown, Joseph Reiman and Aich. Koeppel; Grievance Com., Wm. Holwell, M. Weber and Jos. Menning; Literary Agent, Fred. Brown; Librarian, G. Durr; Treasurer, P. C. Christiansen; Organizer, Frank Erben.

R. I. State Committee.

At a special meeting held by Section Providence, S. L. P., July 21, for the purpose of filling vacancies on the Rhode Island State Committee, the following comrades were elected: Henry Green, Samuel Fassel and William Tibbets.

At a meeting of the State Committee held on the same date the undersigned was elected Secretary of that committee.

HENRY GREENE.

Section Rockville, Conn.

At the last meeting of our Section the following officers were elected for the next six months:

Organizer, E. Sherman.

Recording Secretary, G. Raisch.

Financial Secretary, G. Mens.

Treasurer, W. Suessbrich.

Agent for THE PEOPLE and English literature, E. Sherman.

Agent for "Soc. Arbeiter Zeitung" and German literature, Wm. Kittel.

E. SHERMAN,
Organizer.

Dalton's Itinerary for New Jersey.

The following is the itineary of Comrade Dalton, National Organizer for New Jersey, from August 1 to Sept 15.

The local organizer, or comrades will arrange for meetings and publish the same in the DAILY PEOPLE, covering the time allotted them.

Aug. 1 to 7, inclusive, Camden county. Camden the base.

Aug. 8 to 11, inclusive, Mercer county. Trenton the base.

Aug. 12 to 18, inclusive, Union county. Elizabeth the base.

Aug. 19 to 25, inclusive, Passaic county. Paterson the base.

Aug. 16 to 31, inclusive, Morris county. Dover the base. Sussex county, Newton the base.

Sept. 1 to 15, inclusive, will be utilized by Essex, Hudson and Bergen counties.

MORRIS HOFFMAN,
Sec'y. Pro Tem, N. J. S. C.

Veal's Dates in Ohio.

Salineville, August 15.
East Liverpool, August 16.
Steubenville, August 17.
Sherodsville, August 18.
Mineral City, August 19.
Canal Dover, August 20 and 21.

There appears a running typographical error in the request made of various sections "to make 'arrangements' accordingly." Instead of "arrangements," it reads "agreements." Please correct.

JOHN D. GOERKE,
Sec'y Middle West Circuit.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal.

Itinerary of the organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal:

Lorain, August 1st and 2d.
Cleveland, August 3d—4th.
Akron, August, 5th to 8th.
Canton and Stark county, 9th to 14th.

Sections are requested to make agreements accordingly.

For the Ohio State Committee,
JOHN D. GOERKE,
Secretary Middle West Circuit.

Mixed Trades Alliance, L. A. 152.

Mixed Alliance L. A. 152, of New Bedford, Mass., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Recording Secretary — Wm. Whitehead.

Financial Secretary—Thos. Astley.

Treasurer—James Smith.

Collector—Thos. Astley.

Literary Agent—Jas. W. Holden.

Delegates to the District Convention—Comrades Astley, Holden and Yates.

Auditors—J. W. Holden and Wm. Yates.

Request for By-Laws.

To all sections S. L. P., composed of several branches or district branches:—

Will you please forward to the undersigned a copy of the by-laws of your central organization to aid us in forming suitable ones for Section Indianapolis.

ADOLPH A. NEFF,
8 Traub Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Daily People Birthday Gift.

Previously acknowledged......	$352.12
Chas. Harkenmeyer, City......	.50
J. L——r, Hartford, Conn......	[illegible]
W. P. Keim, Cleveland, O......	.25
B. Eide, Red Wing, Minn......	5.00
C. Gunther, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
Total—......——.——	$359.87

Notice!

Dayton Mixed Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. will meet in Room 1 at No. 17 East Third street, Dayton, Ohio, on Monday, August 5th, 1901, at 8 p. m., and every two weeks thereafter till further notice.

Workingmen and women of Dayton are earnestly invited to attend these meetings and to join this organization.

Egg Candlers, Notice.

Egg candlers warned to stay from Frank Goldstein, 207 Rivington street, corner of Columbia. Strike of L. A. 349 to reduce hours from 17 to 10 at same wages.

Cleveland Picnic.

Section Cleveland will have a great picnic at Hungaria Park on Clark avenue, Sunday, August 4th at 2 p. m. Admission, 25 cents a person.

Music, singing and dancing is on the program. All readers of THE PEOPLE are invited. Bring your friends along. A good time is assured.

Comrade Philip Veal, the organizer of the Middle West Circuit, is expected to speak at the picnic. COMMITTEE.

Egg Candlers' Union, L. A. 349 S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the Egg Candlers' Union was held on Saturday evening, July 27 at their headquarters, 149 Attorney street.

Eighteen new members were admitted and obligated. The Executive Committee reported that the action of the local on the request of the employees of Frank Goldstein to sustain them in their demands for a shorter workday with the same pay had resulted in a strike. Mr. Goldstein refused to consider the proposition submitted by the employees of ten hours work with the same pay. A committee from District Alliance 49 and the officers called on Mr. Goldstein and he said that he did not care what the union did. He proposed to run his own business and the men that work for him would have to work as long as he wanted them to or get out. If he could not get men he would work himself.

One of the members named Ponce had gone to work for Goldstein and when requested to come out promised to do so, but still remains at work. Ponce was denounced by this union and declared a scab.

The Executive Committee was instructed to push the fight against Goldstein and show him up to be an enemy of the working class.

It was decided to hold an agitation meeting on Saturday evening, August 3rd and District Alliance 49 was requested to send a Jewish speaker. All strikers were paid their full wages.

Members are requested to be present next Saturday at the Headquarters at 7 o'clock.

SECRETARY.

Entertainment Committee.

At the last regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York further arrangements were made for the excursion on Sunday, August 11, to be given for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and "Abend Blatt." The sub-committee on music reported having engaged musicians from L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A.

After arrangements are almost completed excursionists may rest assured that besides doing their share towards making the excursion on August 11 a financial success, they will find this the most enjoyable excursion given by any organization this season. It remains now for the comrades and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party to urge upon their friends the sale of tickets, and turn in the cash to the organizer of Section New York, Comrade L. Abelson. As the committee will need at least $500 on the morning of August 11, subdivisions of the Party are also urged to turn in all the cash they now have on hand from the sale of tickets for the reason stated above. Taking into consideration the fact that we are about to enter a municipal campaign and the consideration of the further fact that again the S. L. P. will have to stand up against the combined forces of Capitalism—reform and bogus Socialist parties, who have in the past been able to beguile the members of our much suffering class, it ought to stir every man to action this year more than ever, as it is about time that we put an end to the criminality of the capitalist class.

And you cannot better begin than by pushing the sale of tickets for the excursion on August 11, thus making the affair a financial success, and thereby strengthening the arms of the DAILY PEOPLE, the only newspaper that stands unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for the rights of the wage workers, and likewise aiding the "Abend Blatt," which is smashing the heads of the Yiddish labor skinners and labor fakirs. Up to work now, ye sturdy fighting members of the S. L. P. Show to the enemy that we never tire when it comes to doing something for the party press. Let them understand that we are in this fight to a finish, and that we will quit only when the Socialist Labor Party shall have accomplished its mission, and its flag shall wave to the breeze over the dome of the Socialist Republic!

The place, as formerly described, is about the best that the committee could select, the 25 miles sail up the Hudson and other perfect and complete arrangements for the enjoyment of the excursionists, not to say anything of the cause for which it is given, will make August 11 a day long to be remembered by the members of the Party and their friends.

Subdivisions of Section Greater New York are requested to send two delegates to a conference of the Entertainment Committee to be held on Monday evening, August 5, 8 o'clock, at 2-6 New Reade street, for the purpose of selecting the various committees for the excursion on August 11.

For the Entertainment Committee,
A. ORANGE, Sec'y.

Dayton Moving.

DAYTON, July 27.—The Davis Sewing Machine Co., employing about 800 men, closed down its works night before last and each employee was handed a notice to the effect that the works would start up again on or about August 19th. as an open shop; and with the notice was an application card which the employees who desired re-employment under the new conditions were required to fill out. The only important question in the application card was: "Have you any objections to working with non-union men?"

This move on the part of the Davis Sewing Machine Co., taken in connection with the trend of late events in this city is peculiarly significant. The Employers' Association of this city have made up their minds that they will no longer brook any interference from the Trades Unions in the running of their respective businesses; and this is a part of the organized attack that the said association is making on the unions, following the same move on the part of the National Cash Register Co.

This concern has long had the reputation of being one of the "fairest" of of employers in Dayton; but it is now forcing the working class of this city up against the real thing. Pure and simpledom in Dayton is doomed. It now stands helpless before the first open manifestation of the class struggle. As long as both side were trying to conceal that struggle, the fakirs in the labor movement could jiggle with the facts and make the unthinking workingman believe that there was possibly some virtue in their "pure and simple" trade union. The time was rotten ripe for the launching of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which took place on the 18th inst. All workingmen and women of Dayton who are interested in or who wish to join this bona fide working class trade union are requested to meet with us in Room 1, No. 17 East Third street, Dayton, Ohio, on Monday evening, August 5th at 8 p. m., and every two weeks thereafter.

Daily People and Abend Blatt Excursion.

The Entertainment Committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party met at 2—6 New Reade street on Monday evening last for the purpose of making the arrangements for the Grand Excursion to Forest View Park, to take place on Sunday August 11th.

As it has previously been announced the "John Neilson" "Wm. A. Summer" and the "Starina" each boat having a capacity of over 2000, have been chartered for this occasion. Boats leave: East 91st street Pier, New York at 9 a. m.; South 5th street, Brooklyn at 9.30 a. m. and East 3rd street Pier, New York at 10 a. m.

The excursionists will please remember that the place is accessible by boat only and it is therefore desirable that all be on time at their nearest place of departure. As indicated above.

The committe has bent all its efforts to make this the most pleasurable affair ever given under the auspices of the S. L. P. in the selection of the place as well as in other matters. Forest View Park is situated on the West bank of the Hudson River, about 25 miles from New York. In addition to the magnificent scenery with which it is surrounded it also possesses plenty of shade, ample refreshment accomodations a very large dancing pavilion, numerous tables, swings, row boats, shooting gallery and many other out-of-door amusements not to be found anywhere else within same distance from Greater New York. But it's not alone the pleasures which is to be derived from this excursion for the small sum of 35 cents.

People who have attended the affairs given by the S. L. P. in the past two years well know the orderly manner and the elaboratness with which they have been conducted. Same may be expected in the future with the amendment better and better! It is here that we want to call your attention to the cause for which all in general were given, and this excursion to Forest View Park in particular.

The material result of same will go towards aiding our own "DAILY PEOPLE" and the Jewish Abend-Blatt. Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE know that it deserves all that can be done for it to ensure and promote its material well being.

But here we have the Jewish Party Organ that it has since gotten rid of its Timbuctooers has done for the Jewish Proletarians what the DAILY PEOPLE has been doing for the English speaking members of our class. The Abend-Blatt has been ever since the center of attack in that part of the city where it is mostly circulated, the hot-bed of the labor fakirs and political crooks, the center of the worst labor skinners, that part of greater New York where that organized band of criminals sailing under the name of Tammany Hall controls body and soul, there is where the "Abend-Blatt" is piloting the ship of the S. L. P., there is where the "Abend-Blatt" is striving to teach the sound tactics of the fighting Socialist Labor Party. If you realize the uphill work that our Jewish Party Organ has before it, and as you must understand the necessity of hammering the labor fakirs and goo-goos that are again entering the political arena, and Kangaroos together with the me-toos via the DAILY PEOPLE then you will see to it, that the several thousand tickets issued by this committee will be sold to the last one, and that crowds of excursionists be so numerous, so as to leave no doubt, that a double capacity of barges and boats may be necessary the next time. Remember the date Sunday, August 11th. Remember the places and time of departure. Remember that beautiful place Forest View Park. Remember the price is only 35 cents a person and children free. Remember the "DAILY PEOPLE" and the "Abend-Blatt"!

Entertainment Committee,
A. ORANGE, Sec'y

RUSKIN COLONY.

Its Failure Again Announced—The Uses to Which the Capitalist Press Put It.

News has once more reached this city of the failure of Ruskin Colony.

The colony is once more financially embarrassed, and its printing plant is likely to be sold to foreclose a mortgage of $1,500.

The members of the colony are making desperate efforts to save the plant. With this end in view they are endeavoring to make it "the center of a combine of reform newspapers." Failing in this they express themselves as being desirous of selling their press to a paper favorable to "the cause."

No doubt, the capitalist press will use this failure as it has used all the Ruskin colony failures of the past. It will push it forth as another positive demonstration of the impracticability of Socialism, though it but a few weeks ago was holding this same colony up as a shining example of the practicability of Socialism. Such colonies are not Socialism. Socialism does not urge the isolation of small bands of men in competition with capitalism. Socialism urges the organization of the working class on class conscious lines, for the purpose of securing control of the powers of State, and inaugurating the SocialistRepublic by making all capital social property. It would begin right in this most populous city, and not take to the woods.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

Impelled by the ever-pressing necessity of seeking new outlets of investment and controlling every phase of modern production and distribution for its own protection, the capitalist class is gradually widening the sphere of its activities. In so doing, it is gradually encroaching upon the grounds formerly occupied by only the smallest of middle-class concerns. It is gradually extending into fields where it was once believed that the need of large capital would never be a factor and where monopoly, being "unnatural" would, consequently, be impossible.

Into distributive enterprises, that one-time exclusive preserve of the middle-class, for instance, it has lately entered with considerable zest. In the organization of gigantic stores it has made large inroads on the small dry goods, book and other stores. In the creation of retail agencies directly under the control of manufacturers, as in the shoe industry, with the well-known motto "From Factory to Foot Direct," it has killed many a small dealer. And in the execution of the already adopted plan of the Anthracite Coal Trust, to open agencies for the retail sale of coal in the city of Philadelphia and elsewhere, this havoc among the small men will be increased tremendously.

In the news from the Field of Capital for the week ending July 27, two new projects are mentioned that will carry terror and dismay to the middle class.

The first is a retail grocery trust for Philadelphia. The proposition is to combine 3,000 of the 5,000 grocery stores into a corporation. Each store will be bought at a cash average of $2,000 making a total investment of $6,000,000, in addition to which $500,000 would be put up for working capital. Former owners will be employed as the managers of the new stores.

The necessity of controlling distributive outlets for products has long been recognized as essential to the safety of the capital engaged in production. Heretofore, such control has been indirect, by means of contracts excluding trade with competitors, as in the case of jobbers and the Tobacco Trust; or by cornering the source of supply, as in the case of oil dealers and the Standard Oil Co.

It is now felt that more direct means are necessary, and, though the retail grocery trust is now deemed infeasible there is no doubt that, before long, something similar to it will take its place.

The second is the formation of the National Bread Company, already known as the Bread Trust. This is a $3,000,000 corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, whose object is first to consolidate large baking firms under a parent company and do away with inter-company competition; secondly to exploit a patent bread making machine, which it is stated, kneads bread without any handling and at the same time increases the baked loaf thirty per cent. in weight over the present one with a given quantity of flour. It is the ambition of this trust to control the bread output of New York, Jersey City and Newark, and eventually, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities of similar size. It is claimed that 50 per cent. of the labor at present employed will be useless. While it is claimed that such a corporation will not hurt the small concerns, its advantages over such competitors are so great, that it will be impossible for them to withstand its competition.

The news from the Field of Capital shows the same activity among the large institutions of capital as in the above mentioned small ones.

Bank consolidations involving tremendous capitalization and power took place in Boston and New York. The consolidation of the First National Bank and the National Bank of the Republic, two New York institutions are especially noteworthy. The combined deposits of these banks are about $80,000,000, which is $92,000,000 less than the National City Bank. The First National Bank in point of capital and surplus is now the largest in the United States. It has $1,000,000 capital and a surplus fund of $5,000,000, with undivided profits of $4,616,125, besides a special contingent fund of an unknown amount. J. P. Morgan is interested in it. Further financial consolidations are rumored.

This is as it should be for the movement of trustification which is so prominent a characteristic of American capitalism is largely a financial movement, and in proportion as trustification increases in magnitude so also must the banking institutions of the country.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, vest pocket size.........	70c. per 100
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Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit orders for they involve useles expense and trouble.

To Senders of Notices.

In sending in notices make them as brief and concise as possible. Notices should be written on a separate sheet of paper WITHOUT any other matter on it. The paper should be large enough to allow margin at top for heading and to avoid pasting. Do not crowd your writing.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Union Picnic of Sections of Greater Boston, Aug. 17th, Oak Island, Revere.

The committee on the union picnic met at the headquarters of Section Everett, July 28. Comrades Ducharme, Grant, A. P. Jones, Johnson, Chester, Neilsen, Hickey, Anderson, Grady, Miller, and Fuglestadt were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. Communication from Comrade J. F. Malloney, stating he could not promise to speak was read, and the Secretary stated that he had seen Comrades M. T. Berry and A. E. Jones, and that both had promised to deliver an address. A communication was read from the Scandinavian Singing Society accepting the invitation to sing at the picnic. The treasurer reported over 1,100 tickets out and nothing but i-o-u's in the treasury, and desired that returns be made as fast as tickets were sold.

Comrade Jones resigned from Committee on Entertainments and sports, and Comrade E. E. Chester was elected to fill the vacancy. It was moved and carried that Comrade P. H. Grady take charge of all arrangements on day of picnic (August 17), and Comrades C. A. Johnson, A. M. Grant, E. E. Chester, and such others as he might select, act as his assistants.

It was moved and carried "that police be ordered as per contract."

Comrade Anderson volunteered to furnish badges for use of the committee. Committee on printing reported all matter they had been instructed to procure was ready for distribution, and those present showed their appreciation by rapidly takng possession of the show-cards and flyers.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on Sunday, August 4, at the same time and place. Any Sections not already supplied with tickets and those wanting more should procure the same from A. P. Jones, 200 Bradford street, Everett. The State Executive Committee needs money to carry on the campaign and the comrades cannot push the sale of tickets too hard.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec'y,
No. 210 Bradford street, Everett.

Westchester Co., Organization.

On Sunday, July 21, there was held in the headquarters of Section Yonkers a conference of all the Sections in Westchester county. Comrade Zolot of Peekskill occupied the chair, and C. O. Fransecky of Port Chester recorded.

Representatives from Tarrytown and Pleasantville were also present in addition to those mentioned above. After hearing reports from each locality, which in the main showed that much could be done if only the necessary funds could be raised, the real business of the meeting was entered into, i. e., to organize a county committee, to decide on a plan of organization, and consider plans for carrying on a systematic agitation throughout the county.

The matter of organization was discussed at some length, and several plans were submitted, but after examination it was found that some had been tried before and had proven ineffective, while others conflicted with the constitution and were therefore abandoned. It was finally decided by regular motions, that the interests of the Socialist Labor Party and the various Sections would be best served by each Section surrendering its charter and re-organizing as one Section, to be called Section Westchester County, each present Section to be designated a branch thereof. On account of the large expanse of territory covered by the county, it was decided not to have a representative central body, but to select one of the branches as the seat of the county committee, said branch to nominate eight comrades and submit their names to a referendum vote of the county membership; the five receiving the greatest vote to be declared elected to constitute such committee. It will be the duty of this committee to transact all section business, and with the cooperation of the branches to carry on as active an agitation as possible. Due stamps to be sold to branches at 15 cents each, three cents of which will remain with the committee. Yonkers was designated as the seat of the committee. The branches nearest to any location where the remnant of a branch exists are charged with the duty of collecting the dues of said remnant until such time as a branch can be re-established.

Delegates were instructed to see that their respective constituencies held primaries to elect delegates to the county convention, which was set down to take place on Saturday, September 7, 1901, at No. 11 Warburton avenue, Yonkers.

All of the foregoing is submitted to a vote of the county membership, and the result thereof should be sent to the undersigned not later than August 4, 1901, at which time, if the vote be affirmative, it will go into effect.

It is safe to say, that if this plan carries all right, that more vigorous and effective work will be carried on than ever before. Being in closer touch with each other than heretofore, we can concentrate our efforts all on one locality if need be, until we have it in a prosperous condition, at which time we can take up another and so on, until we have the county thoroughly organized.

Before the meeting adjourned a collection was taken up, which netted $2.29. This was placed with the Secretary to be held until such time as the committee is elected, when it must be turned over to the proper person.

C. OTTO FRANSECKY,
Secretary of Conference.
No. 140 Terrace ave., Port Chester.
July 22, 1901.

Coal-Production in the South.

In 1900 the Southern eight states concerned in coal producing, namely Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, had an output of fifteen times as much coal as they had twenty years before. In 1900 West Virginia's output was 21,280,430 tons, against 1,756,144 tons in 1880. The total value of the Southern product in 1880 was $4,757,785 and in 1900 $41,753,573.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The most conspicuous phase of the news from the Field of Labor for the week ending July 27, was the large number of strikes that took place.

Many branches of labor were involved in these strikes. There were collar and shirt cutters, brewers, puddlers, chippers, molders, garment workers, brewery and ice wagon drivers, dock builders, messenger boys, weavers, cigarmakers, insurance agents and others. The numbers involved ranged from two hundred in the smallest case to ten to eighty thousand in the largest. The demands included the regulation of apprentices, renewal of yearly contracts, increase of tonnage prices, shortening of hours of labor, "nine hour day with ten hours pay," a schedule of equal rates better material for work, an increased and uniform rate of wages on a piece work basis, etc., etc.

These strikes are a glaring refutation of the cry of "prosperity," on which so much stress is laid in and out of season and of which so much is heard and so little experienced by the working class.

They show conclusively that the much vaunted "progress of wealth" redounds only to the benefit of the capitalist class, which, while surfeited by every luxury, will not yield one iota of that wealth to the working class, even when the result is the inauguration of costly strikes.

These strikes are the natural outcome of a system of society in which the capital—the land, machinery, together with the means of distribution and communication—are the property of a class—the capitalist class. To this capitalist class the working class, which is a propertiless class, without capital, must go in order to gain access to the means of production and a livelihood. The capitalist class utilizes this necessity to subjugate the working class and rob it of the products it produces. The working class resenting such treatment, vainly strives to get a little more of its products in the form of increased wages and shorter hours. It is opposed by the capitalist class, hence we have strikes, boycotts, injunctions, Bull Pens, shootings by military and militia, class legislation, and all the other evils and outrages that go to make up the struggle of these opposing classes—the class struggle.

Obviously, the way to remedy this condition of affairs is to replace the capitalist sylstem in which the capitalist class is the owner of capital, by a system in which capital shall be the property of society—of a society made up as is the present society, mainly of the working class—a Socialist system.

With society owning the capital needed in production there will be no classes and no class struggle as we now know it.

Plain as is the cause of strikes and simple as is its remedy, it is difficult to educate the working class to a realization of the one or the other, especially in times of strikes, when the conditions under which they labor and live are vividly and painfully brought home to them.

This fact is due to the false principles and tactics of the organizations in which the workers are enrolled and the rascality of their misleaders which those principles and tactics make possible.

These principles teach that there is no class struggle; that capital and labor are one and of identical interests. The tactics, accordingly, are to organize labor according to crafts and not class, to obtain "a little improvement now," to fighting "capital with capital," while leaving the powers of the Legislature the judiciary, the executive of the State in the control of the capitalist class, to be used by them in slaughtering and oppressing the working class.

These permit of corrupt compromises in which other crafts are sacrificed and the misleaders of labor are enabled to influence and dominate the workers to their own personal advantage. These lead to political corruption of the misleaders, who are given offices by the parties of capital and become their ditry underlings and henchmen, upholding the capitalists in their murderous attacks and blinding the workers by false and apologetic teachings to the real cause of the trouble.

When the workers, consequently, lose their strikes, they grow despondent and apathetic, their aspirations blunted and their spirits sapped and destroyed by these tools of the capitalists.

Strikes are thus run into the ground and the desire for better conditions that would eventually develop into a spirit of emancipation and revolution is blasted and turned to the benefit of the very class against which it was directed.

Strikes under such conditions cannot be beneficial, but detrimental to the working class.

The organization of the working class in the interests of the working class, is only possible when the class struggle is recognized as a fact in the shop and at the ballot box.

There are but two organizations which recognize this fact and act accordingly. They are the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

Forward, then, with the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. On with emancipation and revolution!

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